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Cambodian SNC Meeting Concludes

Talks End 'Without Substantial Progress'

BK0506014391 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jun 91 p 6

[Text] Jakarta—The latest round of Cambodian peace talks ended here yesterday without substantial progress.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and French Deputy Foreign Minister Alain Vivien closed the meeting yesterday as the four Khmer factions left two questions hanging in the air: who to chair their Supreme National Council, and whether and when the UN peace blueprint can come into action in Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge rejected the call for an extension of the ceasefire and the formula of the SNC leadership as agreed between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen.

After the closing ceremony in which the 12 Cambodian members of the SNC sat with the co-chairmen and UN Special Envoy Rafiuddin Ahmed, the Phnom Penh and Khmer Rouge leaders took turns accusing each other of blocking the peace process in separate conferences.

The co-chairmen praised the Sihanouk-Hun Sen agreement as the positive contribution to the talks. But they accepted the fact that the Khmer Rouge, for their own reasons, rejected it.

Phnom Penh demanded amendments to the UN peace plan whereas the Khmer Rouge stood its ground on having the plan which came out last August and then was elaborated on in November and accepted by all parties as a whole package.

Mr Alatas called upon the perception of this meeting as contributing to the peace process in which all parties could now single out areas of differences and further persevere resolution on those difficulties defined here.

As to the temporary truce which the international community had appealed to the Cambodians to observe since May 1 until the end of the Jakarta talks, Mr Alatas said this was not a simple matter of a ceasefire but an issue interrelated to other elements of the Cambodian conflict.

"We are acutely aware that time is running out. But we are realistic," he said, adding the co-chairmen would consult each other to explore various possibilities to continue the peace process.

Mr Alatas said a glimmer of hope appeared as the SNC formula agreed upon by Prince Sihanouk an Mr Hun Sen but rejected by the Khmer Rouge could present a possible way out for the SNC leadership deadlock that has continued to drag on since last September.

"You need the concurrence of everyone but that has not happened yet. I believe that this is due to several factors in which time could be one. That's why I say the mechanism offers hope to the solution of the SNC leadership question," Mr Alatas said.

Mr Hun Sen, meanwhile, reaffirmed that his government fully accepted the UN peace plan.

"There has been a misunderstanding that we oppose the plan. I want to stress that we accept most parts but a few issues remain to be resolved. If we oppose it, that would mean there can be no further negotiation at all," he said.

Mr Hun Sen said he did not want to add insult to injury by saying that the Khmer Rouge were being isolated as a result of rejecting what had been agreed between him and Prince Sihanouk and subsequently endorsed by two other non-communist resistance factions.

"We only regret that this opportunity was wasted because some SNC members want an egg before the chicken—that is forcing us to totally accept the Permanent Five plan and to leave the SNC chairmanship to further negotiation," he said.

The functioning SNC, as well as a ceasefire, are the crucial elements to the Cambodian solution.

"The ceasefire creates mutual trust at negotiating table for agreements. If you don't have mutual trust in the battlefield you won't even have mutual trust on the dinner table," he said.

The Phnom Penh leader added that his government ordered combat officers before he left Cambodia to defend their positions and use restraint where possible.

"I want to stress that if fighting continues, this group must be held responsible for all the tragedies inflicted to the Cambodians from tomorrow (Wednesday) on," he declared.

When asked to assess the round, Mr Hun Sen replied "If we can try to understand and reach some kind of agreement then it's better off than fighting."

On the amendments to the peace plan which he called for, Mr Hun Sen said his party could not accept the power of the UN Secretary General's special representative in the United Nations Transistion Authority on Cambodia (UNTAC) to have a final say on what could not be agreed upon by the SNC, which symbolises Cambodian sovereignty.

"We cannot accept that, because if that is the case, the UN special representative would become another party to the conflict. If the Cambodians cannot agree and make a final decision, who's to do that for us. Thus we proposed to find another formula to make the SNC function," he said.

At the press conference, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan reiterated his party's position that they want nothing but the UN peace plan.

Mr Khieu Samphan dodged questions about the genocidal issue, repeating that the Khmer Rouge have accepted the UN peace plan "in its entirety including the provision about human rights.

Mr Hun Sen will meet with Prince Sihanouk here today after which both will proceed to Bangkok.

Hun Sen: Peace Held 'Hostage' by Khmer Rouge

BK0506050691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0447 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] Jakarta, June 5 (AFP)—Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen said Wednesday the Cambodian peace process was still "hostage" to the ousted Khmer Rouge regime and called for the removal of its veto power over proposals.

Mr. Hun Sen also said after three days of peace talks here that the situation was "not right" for reconvening the Paris conference on Cambodia and more discussions were needed. "We should not hurry to jump into it," he said.

He made his remarks to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE a day after the talks that made no concrete progress on a U.N. peace plan but saw the Khmer Rouge isolated from the other three factions on various fronts.

"We should not allow the peace process to be kept hostage to the criminals of genocide," Mr. Hun Sen said, using the Hanoi-installed government's familiar characterisation of the ultra-Marxist regime it replaced in 1979. "We are fed up with this group and we would like to abandon them," he said. "We can think of other ways of not allowing the criminals of genocide to exercise their rights of veto."

Resistance chief Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Mr. Hun Sen, who were having a final meeting Wednesday, agreed Sunday on a plan to name the former monarch chairman of the faction's Supreme National Council (SNC) and the Phnom Penh leader vice chairman. But the Khmer Rouge opposed the plan, saying Mr. Hun Sen's position would give the Vietnamese more leeway to sabotage a peace plan drafted by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

The SNC was created in September to embody Cambodian sovereignty during U.N. management of the country pending elections, and the four parties agreed that all decisions needed unanimous agreement.

It was also unclear whether the Khmer Rouge would fulfill its threat to call off Wednesday a cease-fire declared May 1 if there was no progress at the Jakarta talks. The other three parties have endorsed an extended cease-fire.

Mr Hun Sen said he saw no margin to modify the SNC plan he worked out with Prince Sihanouk to enlarge the council to 14 members by adding the prince and a seventh member from Phnom Penh for parity.

The plan also would allow Prince Sihanouk, if he was absent from SNC deliberations, to name a replacement who would become a co-vice chairman and rotate with Mr. Hun Sen as acting chairman. "I think this is already the best mechanism," Mr. Hun Sen said.

Mr. Hun Sen said he and Prince Sihanouk would discuss Wednesday "consolidation" of their agreement on the SNC and an extended cease-fire, as well as the next steps in their new partnership. "Now that the three parties have agreed to the extension of the cease-fire we will probably try to talk about cessation of foreign military supplies so as to consolidate the cease-fire," he said.

Hun Sen Says Country on 'Doorstep' of Solution

BK0506120291 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 5—"The SNC meeting is not a complete failure at all... We are on the doorstep of a solution," said Prime Minister Hun Sen in the Indonesian capital, Jakarta, after discussing the "Perm Five" plan with the other members of the Supreme National Council from the tripartite coalition.

According to AFP, the Cambodian prime minister said he had narrowed down differences on the amendments with the cochairmen, but stressed that genocide was still the top issue. The Khmer Rouge rejected the term.

Mr. Hun Sen agreed that the discussion had helped identify the issues to be resolved.

"Therefore, the meeting is not a complete failure at all," he said. "We are on the doorstep of a solution."

The cochairmen and Mr. Hun Sen hailed the positive development achieved by the opposition coalition chief Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Phnom Penh leader on the SNC chairmanship.

The two men proposed Sunday that Prince Sihanouk become chairman and Mr. Hun Sen vice chairman by expanding the SNC to 14 members, including the former monarch as a seventh representative for the tripartite coalition and the appointment of a seventh representative for Phnom Penh, to maintain the parity.

The two non-communist factions approved the plan but the Khmer Rouge's Khieu Samphan told reporters that the series of late-hour amendments put forth by Phnom Penh showed a lack of goodwill.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, whose country cochairs the peace effort with France, said the Phnom Penh government and the three opposition factions could not agree on the leadership of the Supreme National Council (SNC).

"The progress was not so much as we had hoped for," said Mr. Alatas after discussions involving the 12-member SNC, France, and Indonesia.

But he told a news conference after the three days of talks in Jakarta which ended Tuesday that the participants had made "substantive" headway in identifying unresolved issues and ways of settling them.

"You can call it a flop, please go ahead. I call it progress," he said.

He said three major areas of disagreement remained in the overall peace blueprint drafted by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, adding that he could only hope a cease-fire declared May 1 would be extended.

Diplomats said a significant development was the isolation of the ousted Khmer Rouge clique which bucked the other factions on the SNC question and was the only group not to endorse an extension of the cease-fire.

Still according to AFP, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, pressed at a news conference, refused to say whether his group would break the cease-fire on Wednesday, as it had threatened to do if there were no progress in Jakarta.

Mr. Alatas said France and Indonesia would decide the next step in the coming days and spoke of a possible meeting with the five permanent members of the UN Security Council—the United States, China, the Soviet Union, France and Britain.

But he made no mention of an early resumption of the Paris Conference on Cambodia.

French Secretary of State Alain Vivien said he was still hopeful after the talks, but he added, "we have no illusions. There remains a long way to go. The hopes are fragile."

The ever-optimistic Mr. Alatas insisted on staying upbeat, saying "we are beginning to have convergence on large parts of the draft except three areas. Conceded, they are difficult areas."

He did not name [the areas], but diplomats have identified the problems as the status of armies during the transition, the relationship of the SNC to the UN administrators, and Phnom Penh's insistence on holding the Khmer Rouge accountable for genocide. The talks centred on the so-called "Perm Five" plan, which would put Cambodia under UN management pending new elections, with sovereignty residing in the SNC, made up of an equal number of opposition members and representatives of the Phnom Penh Government.

France and Indonesia tried to soften a series of amendments put forth by the Phnom Penh Government and presented to the plan accepted in principle by the factions in December.

Included in the amendments was a call for a tribunal to try the Khmer Rouge for massacring millions of Cambodians during its terror rule from 1975 to 1979, and measures to bar them from elections.

Hun Sen Comments on Talks to Correspondents

BK0506105491 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1035 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Jakarta, June 5 (OANA-ANTARA)—The Vietnamese-backed Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen here Wednesday expressed the hope that the Cambodian Supreme National Council (SNC) could function immediately and contribute to efforts to find a comprehensive political solution to the country's more than 12-year conflict.

The prime minister, after bidding farewell to Prince Norodom Sihanouk at the Borobudur Hotel, told newsmen that even if the SNC chairmanship or mechanism of chairmanship was not supported by the Khmer Rouge, the council would be able to function effectively.

"However, we will wait two or three days to see whether the Khmer Rouge will alter its stance on the issue," Hun Sen said.

Hun Sen and Sihanouk, during the second SNC meeting here from June 2 to 4, reached an agreement on the SNC chairmanship and mechanism of chairmanship.

Based on the agreement, Prince Sihanouk, who was in the Indonesian capital city as a guest of President Suharto, will become the SNC chairman, while Hun Sen becomes the vice chairman.

In case of absence, the prince will appoint someone as a co-vice chairman of SNC together with Hun Sen on temporary basis.

These two co-vice chairmen will act as a chairman on rotation basis.

The chairmanship and chairmanship mechanism have also been supported by the KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front] faction, which is led by Son Sann.

So far only the Khmer Rouge is still opposing it, saying that the issue was outside the agenda of the second SNC meeting and the meeting should only deal with the draft settlement plan proposed by the UN Security Council Permanent Five.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, who also called on Sihanouk at his hotel suite Wednesday morning, told the press he was still hoping that Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge's leader, would be able to see the political significance of having a functional SNC under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

More on Hun Sen's Remarks

BK0506074491 Hong Kong AFP in English 0722 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Excerpts] Jakarta, June 5 (AFP)—Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen said Wednesday that Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC) could function without the Khmer Rouge and called for removal of their veto power over peace proposals.

Mr. Hun Sen spoke to reporters following an hour-long meeting with resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, his new-found partner in peace efforts after their agreement on a formula for leadership of the SNC.

The latest round of peace talks wound up here Tuesday with no concrete progress on a U.N. plan but the Khmer Rouge isolated in its objection to naming Prince Sihanouk chairman of the SNC and Mr. Hun Sen vice chairman.

"I believe that when the Khmer Rouge accept the proposals, the SNC can be functioning. Otherwise we got to go along without them," Mr. Hun Sen told reporters.

"Without the Khmer Rouge we can still function. I think it's a lot better for us without the Khmer Rouge," said the head of the government which replaced the ultra-Marxist regime in 1979 after the Vietnamese military intervention.

But Son Sann, leader of one of the two non-communist movements opposing the Phnom Penh government, did not agree.

"I'd like to see the SNC functioning but I really don't see it functioning without the Khmer Rouge," he said after a separate meeting with Prince Sihanouk.

The 12-member SNC, grouping Phnom Penh and the three resistance factions, was created in September to embody Cambodian sovereignty during temporary U.N. management pending elections. The parties agreed all decisions needed unanimous accord.

Mr. Hun Sen described his accord with Prince Sihanouk on the thorny chairmanship issue as a "key agreement," and a spokesman for the former monarch said the two men exchanged views on the next step.

"We will continue the dialogue later on," the spokesman said, adding they agreed the outstanding issues were "not easy." He also said Prince Sihanouk hoped to go to Phnom Penh by next year for his 70th birthday, if not sooner. [passage omitted]

Mr. Hun Sen said after seeing Prince Sihanouk that he would have to wait and see whether the Khmer Rouge break the ceasefire. But he repeated his call for an end to supplies of foreign arms to the warring parties.

SPK Reports News Conference

BK0506125691 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1135 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 5—Cambodian P.M. [Prime Minister] Hun Sen called a press conference in Jakarta Tuesday, 4 June evening after the close of the second PCC-SNC [Paris Conference on Cambodia-Supreme National Council] meeting which did not produce any final document.

He said: "As you know, these talks were to address the remaining issues left over from the last meeting in Paris in December. At this meeting we submitted some amendments in order to address our concerns. Even though, as H.E. [His Excellency] Mr. Alatas said earlier, we have not found a concrete result, we have made some progress. It is important that they understand what our concerns are, and how to address them.

The official position of the government and the six SNC members representing the State of Cambodia is that we reconfirm our acceptance of the framework document of August 1990. What we regarded as remaining issues are those which remain unresolved in the draft agreement proposed by the two cochairmen and the big five in November 1990. In the past there were some misunderstandings that the Phnom Penh Government opposed the UN peace plan. I'd like to stress that we have accepted most parts of the draft agreement, and the remaining issues need to be further negotiated in the PICC [Paris International Conference on Cambodia] Coordinating Committee and also among the SNC members. There should be, therefore, no misinterpretation of Phnom Penh's position. Blaming only the Phnom Penh Government will not solve the problem. The important thing is to try to understand the points of these concerns and how to resolve them.

Based on these understandings, the two cochairmen have exhorted tremendous effort during these three days of talks. At least we reached understanding on where the remaining issues can be settled later. This meeting, therefore, could not be described as a complete failure at all. I'm here, as you all know, working through two forums: the PCC-SNC meeting and the Hun Sen-Sihanouk luncheon. The Hun Sen-Sihanouk forum is very important in contributing to the success of the SNC meeting here. As you know, the issue of chairman and the vice chairman has been a contentious problem since November last year. The Hun Sen-Sihanouk agreement on the leadership of the SNC is very important. The SNC is regarded as a heart connecting the veins and distributing blood to the body. It is a link which cannot be seperated from the UN peace plan elaborated by the Perm Five and the two cochairmen. If the SNC doesn't function, everything is difficult.

It may move a little bit, but it cannot move as it has it own dynamism, as decided by the Cambodian people themselves. However, everyone regrets that such an opportunity has passed because some of the SNC members wanted us to accept the UN peace plan first without any reservation before they accepted the composition of the SNC, while the documents state that there should be more negotiations. I'd like to clarify here that Prince Ranariddh and the party of H.E. Mr. Son Sann have also accepted this. I remember at the SNC's first meeting in Bangkok, it was said that if we did not select the chairman we could not solve anything else, including the sending of the SNC delegation to the UN. But the same people raised this question here, that if we did not accept the draft agreement in its entirety we could not solve the problem of chair and vice chairmen of the SNC. I believe that we have the possibility to move forward because in the closing session the cochairmen, the special representative of the UN secretary-general, Prince Ranariddh, and H.E. Mr. Son Sann wanted to go along with the agreement reached between Prince Sihanouk and myself. I hope world opinion follows this situation closely and if there is any obstacle to this process, it will not be the fault of Prince Sihanouk nor of Hun Sen nor of H.E. Mr. Son Sann nor of Prince Ranariddh.

Another agreed point, also the heart or the most important part of the problem, is the extension of the cease-fire. At the opening session we proposed that whatever the result, we request that the cease-fire be extended. I have also discussed this issue with Prince Sihanouk and I can confirm that Prince Sihanouk has shown great courage and great concern for the life of the people of Cambodia. The prince has agreed to the extension of a cease-fire without a time limit. At the closing session, the two cochairmen, and the special representative of the UN secretary-general launched another appeal for the continuation of the cease-fire. Apart from Prince Ranariddh and H.E. Son Sann who have already accepted this appeal, I personnally have requested the people who made the ultimatum to drop it. Right now my party and the parties of Prince Ranariddh and H.E. Son Sann have agreed, and promised to stop fighting. But the others have not said anything and perhaps they will continue the ultimatum, and the fighting will resume tomorrow.

I'd like to stress that if there is any resumption of fighting from tomorrow, it is the responsibility of no one but the owner of the ultimatum. Not the party of Phnom Penh, nor those of Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann would be responsible. This group must be held responsible for all tragedy on the Cambodian people from tomorrow onward. I'd like to stress that the cease-fire is very important. We are not trying to find a partial solution. Only a comprehensive solution can put an end to this conflict. There are two important things related to the cease-fire. First, it is very important to create mutual trust at the negotiating table in order to produce a final agreement. If there is no mutual trust at the negotiating table, there can be no mutual trust even at the dining table, not to mention on the battlefield. Second, if we can have a cease-fire for even one minute, that will be very important for the life and property of the Cambodian people.

We have already agreed that the Cambodian problem must be settled through a comprehensive solution. Now we are at the doorstep of a comprehensive solution. There is no reason to continue the bloodshed of the Cambodian people. Normally, when we propose a cease-fire they always exploit this as our military weak point. They always say that Phnom Penh is so weak that it proposes a cease-fire. But after a military test of almost two years, where are they now? We do not want to use our military superiority to dominate on the negotiating table like the other party has tried to do. We have goodwill to have a real cease-fire. To make the cease-fire more effective we have also proposed the cessation of military aid to all Cambodian factions and a neutral supevisory mechanism.

With regard to the so-called remaining Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, I'd like to state that any foreign observers from anywhere can go to Cambodia anytime. This issue has been used by the other side in order to continue the fighting and receiving of foreign military aid. A few weeks ago I sent a letter to the U.S. Secretary of State in order to put an end to the suspicion that there might be some Vietnamese troops in Cambodia." Asked whether he was happy knowing that the Khmer Rouge were isolated in this meeting, Mr. Hun Sen said he regretted that, because it would mean the continuation of bloodshed of the Cambodian people including the Khmer Rouge soldiers.

Indonesia's Alatas Addresses News Conference

BK0406161291 Hong Kong AFP in English 1553 GMT 4 Jun 91

[By Peter Mackler]

[Text] Jakarta, June 4 (AFP)—Cambodia's warring factions ended three days of talks here Tuesday with no concrete progress on nailing down details of a UN peace plan to end the 12-year-old conflict, participants said.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, whose country co-chairs the peace effort with France, said the Phnom Penh Government and three opposition factions could not agree on the leadership of their Supreme National Council (SNC).

"The progress was not so much as we had hoped for," said Mr. Alatas after discussions involving the 12-member SNC, France and Indonesia.

But he told a news conference that the participants had made "substantive" headway in identifying unresolved issues and ways of settling them.

"You can call it a flop, please go ahead. I call it progress," he said.

He said three major areas of disagreement remained in the overall peace blueprint drafted by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, adding that he could only hope a ceasefire declared May 1 would be extended.

Diplomats said a significant development was the isolation of the ousted Khmer Rouge regime, which bucked the other factions on the SNC question and was the only group not to endorse an extension of the ceasefire.

Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, pressed at a news conference, refused to say whether the Marxist group would break the ceasefire on Wednesday, as it threatened to do if there were no progress here.

Mr. Alatas said France and Indonesia would decide the next step in the coming days and spoke of a possible meeting with the five permanent members of the UN Security Council—the United States, China, the Soviet Union, France and Britain.

But he made no mention of an early resumption of the Paris Conference on Cambodia.

French Secretary of State Alain Vivien said he was still hopeful after the talks, but added, "we should have no illusions. There remains a long way to go. The hopes are fragile."

The ever-optimistic Mr. Alatas insisted on staying upbeat, saying "we are beginning to have convergence on large parts of the draft except three areas. Conceded, they are difficult areas."

He did not name them, but diplomats have identified the problem areas as the status of armies during the transition, the relationship of the SNC to the UN administrators, and Phnom Penh's insistence on holding the Khmer Rouge accountable for genocide.

The talks centred on the so-called "Perm Five" plan, which would put Cambodia under UN management pending new elections, with sovereignty residing in the SNC, made up an equal number of resistance members and representatives of the Phnom Penh Government.

France and Indonesia tried to persuade the Phnom Penh Government, which was installed by Vietnamese troops, to soften a series of amendments it had presented to the plan accepted in principle by the factions in December.

Included in the amendments was a call for a tribunal to try the Khmer Rouge for genocide during their 1975-1979 rule, and measures to bar them from elections.

Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen said he had narrowed down differences on the amendments with the co-chairmen but insisted that genocide was still the top issue. The Khmer Rouge reject the term.

Mr. Hun Sen agreed that the discussions had helped identify issues to be resolved.

"Therefore the meeting is not a complete failure at all," he said. "We are on the doorstep of a solution."

The co-chairmen and Mr. Hun Sen hailed as a positive development the agreement between resistance chief Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Phnom Penh leader on the SNC chairmanship.

The two men proposed Sunday that Prince Sihanouk become chairman with Mr. Hun Sen as vice chairman while expanding the SNC to 14 members, with the addition of the former monarch as a seventh representative for the resistance factions and the appointment of a seventh representative for Phnom Penh, to maintain parity.

The two non-communist resistance factions approved the plan but the Khmer Rouge's Khieu Samphan told reporters, "if we were to install Hun Sen as vice president, Vietnam would have more possibility through Hun Sen to sabotage the P-5 peace plan."

Mr. Khieu Samphan said the series of late-hour amendments put forth by Phnom Penh showed a lack of goodwill.

"It is crystal clear that it is not the Cambodian national resistance, the victim, who do not want peace," he said. "It is Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime who do not want peace by opposing the Perm Five framework agreement."

More on Alatas' Remarks

BK0406143991 Jakarta TVRI Television Network in Indonesian 1400 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] The consultative meeting between the two cochairmen of the Paris conference and the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC], which began in Jakarta two days ago, ended this evening and will continue at the next Paris conference. The two-day meeting discussed the differences of opinion among the Cambodian factions on the peace process in Cambodia. The cochairmen, Indonesia and France, have tried to mediate the existing differences of opinion among the Cambodian factions, but due to time constraints, a settlement has not been reached.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas dismissed views that the meeting had been an effort to mediate the confrontation between Khieu Samphan and Hun Sen.

[Begin Alatas recording] The talks were very intense and sometimes difficult, but I can say that we have achieved further progress in the sense that for the first time, we have gained a better and more detailed picture of where the difficulties are and how they should be solved. Also, for the first time, SNC members from the Phnom Penh government have submitted an improved version of their proposals. Therefore, our heads are no longer up in the clouds. Meanwhile, other factions, including the Khmer Rouge, have accepted the overall text of the peace plan, so it is incorrect to say that the meeting can be likened to an effort to reconcilate the difference of opinion between the Khmer Rouge and other factions. Such views are erroneous. In this case, I believe it is the Phnom Penh faction that faces difficulties. The Khmer Rouge has no difficulties. I said we had achieved significant progress, but unfortunately, I must admit that time was insufficient to achieve a comprehensive solution to the problem due to its complexity. Therefore, we will now hold discussions with France, which serves as one of the cochairs, to map out our next move. [end recording]

Khmer Rouge Demands Conference by 1 Jul

BK0506015991 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jun 91 p 6

[By Suphaphon Kanwerayothin]

[Text] Jakarta—The Khmer Rouge has demanded that an international conference on Cambodia be convened by July 1 as a precondition for their agreement to extend a fragile voluntary ceasefire in their war-torn country.

Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan announced the demand after the factions of Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann had voiced their support on Sunday for the ceasefire to be extended after the end of the talks.

In an exclusive interview with the BANGKOK POST yesterday, Khieu Samphan disclosed why his party had rejected the agreement reached between resistance leader Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen on the leadership of the Supreme National Council [SNC].

Prior to this meeting, the Khmer Rouge announced that unless an agreement that leads to the implementation of the UN peace blueprint was achieved here, they would resume fighting today.

"We are ready to prolong the ceasefire if the Permanent Five framework documents are accepted and the coordinating committee of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC] can reconvene at a date not later than July 1.

"Vietnam and Phnom Penh have on many occasions delayed this meeting, and because we want to have the PICC coordinating committee reconvene in conformity with the Permanent Five peace plan, we asked for this meeting and we accepted the truce call in this spirit," he said.

The Khmer Rouge leader accused Vietnam and Phnom Penh of digging in their heels in a bid to evade acceptance of the UN peace plan.

The July 1 date was set to force an end to the "foot-dragging" by Vietnam and Phnom Penh.

Mr Khieu Samphan reiterated that his party had no objection to Prince Sihanouk chairing the SNC, a body of Khmer representatives symbolising the Cambodian sovereignty during transition as outlined in the UN peace plan.

But he ruled out the demand from the Phnom Penh side that Mr Hun Sen be vice chairman and that Phnom Penh be allowed to elect a 14th member of the council in exchange for Prince Sihanouk's chairmanship.

He referred to the outcome of the Jakarta meeting in September last year which the Khmers agreed to the formation of the SNC and to accept the Permanent Five framework documents.

The SNC had remained paralysed until now due to the leadership squabble, but Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen's agreement on a solution to this dispute was rejected by the Khmer Rouge.

"It is quite clear that Vietnam and Hun Sen are opposing the framework documents. In such a situation, we can't give Phnom Penh, and through Phnom Penh, Vietnam, the means to destroy the documents," he said.

"That is our main reason (for rejecting the Sihanouk-Hun Sen agreement on the SNC composition on Sunday). Besides, the Jakarta joint declaration of last September did not mention the vice-chairmanship. We cannot let Vietnam and Phnom Penh deceive the world that the SNC is now functioning while these two countries continue to oppose the framework documents. The SNC cannot functioning [as published] anyway because it must operate on the basis of those documents," said Mr Khieu Samphan.

Mr Khieu Samphan said the Khmer Rouge was concerned that "Vietnam and Phnom Penh would use this so-called functioning SNC as a rubber stamp for their propaganda."

The fact that the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh government is represented in the SNC is already "a great concession on our part," he said.

Regarding the amendments of the UN peace plan as proposed by the Phnom Penh side, the Khmer Rouge would only agree to have some of those aspects screened by the co-chairman.

However, the Khmer Rouge insisted that the military as well as the civilian role of the UN Transitional Authority on Cambodia (UNTAC) must not be reopened for negotiation.

"After assurances from the co-chairmen, especially Foreign Minister Ali Alatas that they will never allow renegotiation of the UNTAC role in the military and civilian fields, and by our spirit of cooperation with the co-chairmen so as to pave way to the reconvening of the PICC coordinating committee at a fixed date, we have accepted some of the amendments proposed to us by the co-chairmen so as to pave way to the reconvening of the PICC coordinating committee at a fixed date, we have accepted some of the amendments proposed to us by the co-chairmen that do not affect fundamental changes to the November 26 draft texts," he said.

Mr Khieu Samphan declined to elaborate on the amendments acceptable to his party that will be transmitted to the PICC negotiation.

"There are so many other amendments," he said in reply to the question whether any of those amendments of the UN peace plan taken up by the co-chairmen dealt with genocide which the Phnom Penh side cited as their prime concern.

Japan

MITI's Nakao on Progress in U.S. Trade Talks

OW0406164891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1457 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Paris, June 4 KYODO—Japan and the United States agreed Tuesday on the urgent need for progress in stalled world trade talks by this summer so they can be wrapped up this year, Japanese officials said.

But Eiichi Nakao, minister of international trade and industry [MITI], and U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills were unable to bridge their differences on some bilateral trade issues despite their expressed desire to move the negotiations forward, they said.

Hills praised Japan's efforts to reduce tariffs and other trade barriers, but urged Tokyo to allow wider foreign access to its forest and fisheries markets.

Nakao and Hills are here to attend the annual ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development which begins later in the day.

Nakao also met separately U.S. Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher, who called on Japan to open talks on ways of improving U.S. access to Japan's auto market.

Nakao, however, said claims that the Japanese auto market is closed are unfounded, but noted that he is ready to prepare for discussion on the matter, Japanese officials added.

New Semiconductor Accord With U.S. Initialed

OW0406154591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1540 GMT 4 Jun 91

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, June 4 KYODO - Japan and the United States initialed a new five-year semiconductor accord on Tuesday after the U.S. agreed to lift remaining sanctions for an alleged lack of access to the Japanese market.

Unlike a controversial 1986 agreement which stipulates a foreign share of 20 percent in the Japanese market, the new accord said the two governments consider the figure as a benchmark.

The 1986 pact expires at the end of July.

Instead, the new agreement points to the U.S. semiconductor industry's hope to boost the share of foreign chips in the Japanese market from the current 13 percent to over 20 percent by the end of 1992.

International Trade and Industry Minister Eiichi Nakao hailed the new "framework" in a statement released here.

Naomichi Suzuki, vice trade minister for international affairs, said at a news briefing that the new agreement, effective August 1, reaffirmed the commitment of both countries to let market forces work.

"We agreed not to pursue managed trade (in seminconductors)," he told reporters.

The new chip agreement represented the second major trade agreement the two countries reached in only one week.

The two countries hammered out a new construction agreement in Tokyo last week.

On third country dumping, the agreement stipulates the adoption of a 14-day fast track process under which Japanese firms are required to respond to inquiries from the U.S. Commerce Department.

America's unilateral determination that Japan was not complying with market access and dumping-prevention in third country markets under the 1986 pact prompted the U.S. to slap sanctions of 300 million dollars on laptop computers and other selected Japanese products.

The U.S. later lifted a part of the sanctions but kept 165 million dollars in sanctions for Japan's alleged refusal to provide fair market access in the Japanese market.

Under the new agreement, the Japanese Government will encourage Japanese chip exporters to produce data as part of antidumping measures.

The new pact runs five years and calls for a review of its implementation at the end of July 1994.

Despite four months of negotiations, the two countries failed to agree on a unified method of gauging the share of foreign chips in the Japanese market.

As a result, the two countries decided to adopt two methods to review access of foreign-made chips to the Japanese market, the world's largest.

To comply with international antidumping codes, the new semiconductor pact calls on both Japanese and U.S. companies to promptly submit data upon requests from third countries.

Firms React 'Calmly' to New Chip Agreement

OW0406130791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1251 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—Major Japanese electronics firms reacted calmly Tuesday to reports that Japan and the United States have agreed on a new pact covering semiconductor trade.

There will be no major change in the relationship between Japanese and U.S. semiconductor industries, officials of major electronics firms said.

They noted that Japanese makers have made efforts to increase imports of U.S. computer chips and that cooperative relations have already been developed between the two countries' industries.

However, the officials expressed displeasure over a provision setting a 20 percent benchmark for the U.S. share of the Japanese semiconductor market, saying this clause may be a source of new friction between the two countries.

The companies welcomed Washington's decision to remove sanctions against imports of Japanese electronic products, saying it proved U.S. dumping charges were unfounded.

Toshiba Corp. said the new pact will have little impact on its business in the United States because it has launched local production of personal computers.

The Japanese electronics industry urged its U.S. counterpart to step up efforts to further bilateral cooperation.

60% of Iwate Farmers Oppose Open Rice Market

OW0506133491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0640 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Morioka, June 5 (KYODO)—Some 60 percent of farmers in Iwate prefecture, northern Japan, oppose liberalizing Japan's rice imports, an unexpectedly low rate of opposition, according to a survey published Wednesday.

The survey, conducted by the Iwate Prefectural Agricultural Cooperatives Political League, was based on a questionnaire sent to 1,560 farming households last November and December. Of the households, 77.6 percent responded.

The survey showed that 59.7 percent of the respondents opposed liberalizing rice imports while 24.1 percent expected an eventual liberalization. It was unclear if the latter group favored or opposed opening the rice market.

Among others, 13.8 percent thought liberalization was unavoidable and 0.9 percent supported liberalization.

Survey sponsors said the 60 percent anti-liberalization rate was unexpectedly low, compared with an anticipated rate of around 80 percent.

They said the survey results indicated an increasing number of Japanese farmers were expecting eventual liberalization of the rice market.

Space Agency Presents Joint Communique on Project

OW0406165091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1508 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—Space agencies of Japan, Europe, and Canada on Tuesday jointly urged the U.S. Congress to authorize a multibillion-dollar quadrilateral space station project, Japanese officials said.

Heads of Japan's National Space Development Agency (NASDA), the European Space Agency, and Canadian Space Agency presented the joint communique to George Brown, chairman of the Committee on Science, Space and Technology of the House of Representatives.

"The agency heads urge the United States of America to fulfill its commitment and obligations to complete this, the largest international science and engineering project ever undertaken," it said.

The project envisions putting a manned space station—codenamed "Freedom"—equipped with multinational scientific laboratories into a low-earth orbit.

The project was inspired by then U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who invited Japan, the European Community (EC) countries and Canada to participate in the space station program during a summit in London in June 1984.

The Japanese Diet ratified a government proposal to spend 300 billion yen as Japan's portion of the project. Japan has been preparing to launch a rocket in 1998 to transport materials for the Japanese-run portion of laboratories to be attached to the space station.

The initial U.S.-led plan called for building the space station in the middle of the 1990s.

The House Appropriations Committee adopted a bill on Monday to cut the project's budget from 2 billion dollars to 100 million dollars.

The House is scheduled to vote on the bill at a plenary session Thursday.

Kenji Funakawa, executive vice president of NASDA, testified before the House's Committee on Science, Space and Technology on Tuesday and urged support for the project.

Watanabe Says Gorbachev To Request $200 Billion

OW0406124891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev will ask for 200 billion dollars in economic assistance from major industrialized nations if he is invited to the July London economic summit, former Finance Minister Michio Watanabe said Tuesday.

Watanabe, an influential member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), made the comment during a lecture in Tokyo.

He said Koji Kakizawa, an LDP member of the House of Representatives who recently visited the United States, told him that an aide to Gorbachev unofficially revealed the request.

Watanabe expressed concern at the possibility of a huge influx of refugees in the Soviet Union's neighbors because of economic confusion in the Soviet Union.

Western nations will agree before the London summit that they will aid Moscow so as not to cause economic confusion in the Soviet Union if perestroyka fails, Watanabe said.

Gorbachev has expressed hope of attending the summit of the leaders of Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United States.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu is cautious about inviting Gorbachev to the summit, saying he opposes inviting him as a formal participant in the meeting.

French President Francois Mitterrand and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl have said Gorbachev should be invited to discuss how the summit nations can help economic reform in the Soviet Union.

U.S. President George Bush recently said he feels more positive about U.S. aid to help overhaul the Soviet Union's collapsing economy.

Japan maintains it will not open full economic relations with Moscow until the territorial dispute over four islands off Hokkaido, which the Soviets have occupied since the end of World War II, is resolved.

Gorbachev's visit to Japan in April did not result in any progress on the territorial issue.

Kaifu Opposes Gorbachev Participation in Summit

OW0506041791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0330 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Wednesday there would be no point in Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev attending the summit of Western leaders in July because they have not yet reached a concensus on the issue of providing aid to the Soviet Union.

"I am opposed to (Gorbachev's) formal participation because it would not be productive," Kaifu said, noting that major aid donors have not yet reached a conclusion on the results of an International Monetary Fund report that said massive financial assistance to the Soviet Union would be premature.

The report, commissioned by the seven summit countries last year, gave a gloomy outlook for any turn around of the Soviet economy even if the country is showered with Western aid.

The summit countries comprise the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Britain, Canada, and Italy.

Last week Kaifu said he would welcome Gorbachev if he were to address the summit leaders as a guest, rather than as a full-fledged summit member.

In a speech before industrialists and labor leaders Kaifu said the nature of Gorbachev's participation should be decided upon when private representatives of the summit countries, popularly known as sherpas, gather to carry out the groundwork for the July 15-17 London summit.

Japan has vowed not to offer large-scale assistance to the Soviet Union before the resolution of a territorial dispute between the two countries over four small islands northeast of Hokkaido, which were occupied by the Soviet Union immediately after the end of of World War II.

News reports citing British Government sources said Tuesday that Gorbachev would probably be invited as a guest.

Spokesman Remarks on GATT Summer Meeting

OW0506133991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1200 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 (KYODO)—A ministerial meeting for the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) could be held this summer to iron out differences in the stalled world trade talks so that they can be wrapped up by the end of this year, a government spokesman said Wednesday.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto said at a press conference that it is natural to hold such a meeting to conclude the Uruguay Round of talks successfully by the end of the year.

Sakamoto was commenting on reports from Paris that ministers taking part in the annual council meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have agreed on the deadline for the world trade talks at the end of the year.

The Uruguay Round is being held under the auspices of GATT with the aim of drafting new rules on freer trade in agriculture and 14 other sectors.

The four-and-a-half-year-old talks have been deadlocked chiefly over a dispute over how to cut farm export subsidies and domestic farm protection.

Spokesman Comments on Tension in Yugoslavia

OW0406115791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1144 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—Japan is concerned that instability in Yugoslavia will break the country into separate Balkan republics, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

Spokesman Taizo Watanabe told reporters Japan hopes Yugoslavia's unity will be maintained "for the sake of the progress of its political and economic reforms, as well as for the stability of Europe."

Watanabe said officials in Yugoslavia's central government and its constituent republics should "take serious notice of this situation and make tenacious efforts to solve the various problems by peaceful and democratic means."

Foreign Ministry officials said similar messages of Japanese concern were conveyed last week to Yugoslavia through its embassy in Tokyo and via the Japanese Embassy in Belgrade.

Officials later said that Watanabe's call for Yugoslav unity was not intended to deny self-determination to its republics.

"We just want them to calm down and come to the table to find reasonable, acceptable solutions to their problems and to discuss a new foundation for the future of Yugoslavia," one official said.

Watanabe hinted that the turbulance in Yugoslavia could result in postponement of a technical assistance program Japan had planned to commence this year.

"It might have an adverse effect on international support for...Yugoslavia," he said.

The prospective Japanese assistance, intended to support Yugoslavia's transition toward democracy and a market economy, involves training Yugoslav workers in Japan.

The movements toward seccession some Yugoslav republics are making "is causing quite a concern on the part of many countries in the world," he said.

He noted that turmoil in that part of the world contributed to the start of World War I and warned that if the current situation escalates there could be a massive outflow of refugees.

Further on Spanish Prime Minister's Visit

OW0506094491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0822 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 (KYODO)—Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez appealed to Japanese business leaders Wednesday to increase investment in Spain and open up to imports from his country.

Japanese companies should expand their investment in Spain's steadily growing economy, Gonzalez told a luncheon sponsored by the six top economic organizations, including the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) and the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Touching on Japan's persistent trade surplus with Spain, the premier said, "We have no intention of restricting Japanese imports to Spain. Instead we hope to shrink the surplus by increasing exports to Japan as it opens its market to competitive Spanish products."

Gonzalez has met with a variety of Japanese political and industrial leaders, including Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Emperor Akihito, since he arrived on Saturday. He is scheduled to leave Japan Wednesday.

Gives News Conference

OW0506141291 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 (KYODO)—Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez called on Israel on Wednesday to quit its occupied territories and return them to Palestinians and Arab neighbors in accordance with two key U.N. resolutions.

No country in the Middle East region should be allowed to take actions that might contravene U.N. Resolutions No. 242 and No. 338, the Spanish premier said.

The U.N. resolutions—adopted by the U.N. Security Council in 1967 and 1973, respectively—require Israel to withdraw from the territories it occupied after the third Middle East war, while calling for all related nations to respect the sovereignty of other nations and their right to peaceful existence, as well as refrain from invading other countries.

Gonzalez, who earlier took the diplomatic initiative of proposing a Middle East peace conference attended by all Mediterranean nations, made the statement at a press conference at the Japan National Press Club in Tokyo.

He said he and Japanese Government leaders agreed that a permanent peace will not be possible in the Middle East region unless Israel agrees to return its occupied territories to the Palestinians and neighboring Arab nations and help to alleviate the Palestinian refugee problem.

Gonzalez said they agreed that the principle of "peace for territory" should be honored if Israel is to ensure peace for itself.

Asked about a recent Japanese initiative to broker a peace in the Middle East, Gonzalez said he believes Japan will take an increasingly higher political profile in world politics commensurate with its economic clout.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama last week urged Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to stop his country's policy of expediting Jewish settlements in the occupied territories, while vowing to comply with an Israeli request to urge North Korea to stop sales of Soviet-designed Scud missiles to Syria.

During his stay in Japan, Gonzalez exchanged views on a wide range of international political issues with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, former Premier Noboru Takeshita, and Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto.

The veteran socialist politician said he and Japanese leaders agreed that the world community should step up its efforts to clamp down on the manufacture and possession of nuclear and conventional weapons.

He called for the U.N. to be given more authority and greater mandatory power by the international community to enable the world body to "intervene" in the policies of weapons-trading nations in order to ban the export and import of such weapons.

He stressed that Japan, the European Community and the United States should show the courage to shoulder greater responsibilities to ensure global security.

To this end, the three powers should create a more balanced relationship by coordinating their diverse and sometimes conflicting policies, he said.

Gonzalez also called on Japan to step up its efforts to reduce its lopsided trade imbalances with Spain and other European nations.

Concludes Visit; Leaves

OW0506141591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1306 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 (KYODO)—Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez on Wednesday left Haneda airport in Tokyo by a special flight at the end of his five-day visit to Japan.

During his official working visit, he met Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, Social Democratic Party (SDP) Chairwoman Takako Doi, and business leaders. He last visited Japan in 1985.

Mexican Trade Minister Puche Visits

OW0506090691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0716 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 (KYODO)—The creation of a free North American trade zone would not obstruct imports and investment in Mexico, Jaime Puche, the country's minister of trade and industrial development said Wednesday.

"I want to be very clear and very emphatic that we will not accept a closed bloc to the rest of the world," Puche told reporters, as Mexico prepares to begin trilateral negotiations of a free trade agreement among Mexico, the United States and Canada next Wednesday.

Puche is in Japan to participate in the international monetary conference of the world's top bankers and monetary authorities being held in Osaka from Monday to Wednesday.

Addressing the growing concerns that the creation of a free trade zone would choke the flow of Japanese products and investment to the region, he said the free trade agreement would fall within the limits of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), "meaning not increasing tariffs and not increasing nontariff barriers" to trade with other countries.

He also noted that the a free trade zone would not restrict Mexico's ability to maintain an open trade policy with the rest of the world.

"A free trade agreement is quite different from a common market (as in Europe) where members give up their ability to negotiate trade policy with the rest of the world," Puche said.

Puche also met with Japanese industry leaders to promote investment in his country, which he said is vital for the expansion of Mexico's exports and technology as official and private lending to developing countries tapers off.

"We want to invite Japanese investors to come down to Mexico," he said. "We'd like to go from a debtor to creditor relationship to a situation in which we want to be partners."

Business Leaders Urge Early Political Reform

OW0306085191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0607 GMT 3 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—Four major Japanese business organizations called Monday for speedy political reform, including cuts in corporate subsidies to political parties.

The appeal was made in a four-point proposal adopted at a top- level meeting of the four groups.

Leaders at the meeting included Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations, Rokuro Ishikawa, chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Takeshi Nagano, president of the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations, and Masaru Hayami, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives.

The leaders reaffirmed they will support political reforms adopted by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party last week.

The reforms include a cut in the number of seats in the powerful House of Representatives, introduction of single-seat constituencies, and proportional representation.

The programs are expected to be approved soon by the cabinet of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu for presentation to the Diet at its next session, government officials said.

The four economic organizations urged the government to call a special Diet session as soon as possible to act on the reform package.

The reforms are certain to face strong resistance from opposition parties, which claim the plan gives an advantage to the ruling party.

They also urged the government to work out similar reform plans for the House of Councillors to pave the way for the holding of cheaper elections.

The business groups also expressed hope that political parties will reduce their dependence on the business community for political funds.

The proposal adopted at Monday's meeting will be delivered to both the ruling and opposition parties within this week, the business leaders said.

Kaifu To Ask Council To Draft Districting Plan

OW0106133091 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 1 Jun 91

[Text] Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Home Affairs Minister Akira Fukida have decided to ask the government's Election System Council to draw up a constituency allocation plan for the proposed combination of one-seat constituencies and proportional representation system to the House of Representatives. The decision was made at the prime minister's official residence where Prime Minister Kaifu called in the home affairs minister for consultations today.

The Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] approved a blueprint for political reform yesterday as Prime Minister Kaifu met Home Affairs Minister Fukida to discuss ways of drafting a bill to submit to the Diet. They also decided to ask the government's Election System Council to draft a districting plan at its general meeting to be held on 6 June with Kaifu in attendance.

There are some difference between the LDP proposal and the System Council's report presented in April last year on the number of seats in the Lower House and ways of allocating them. Kaifu stressed that the government will not allow any setback concerning political reform. He made it clear that the council should draw up the plan along the lines of the LDP proposal.

Kaifu and Fukida agreed that the government will not set a deadline for coming up with the draft but would entrust the matter to the council's discretion.

In connection with this question, a top Home Affairs Ministry official said that he expects the council to finalize the discussion before 27 June, when its term expires.

Panel Views New Tax for International Aid

OW0406115691 Tokyo KYODO in English 1134 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—A government advisory panel took a dim view of the idea of a new tax to finance Japan's international contributions Tuesday at a general meeting to discuss tax reforms for fiscal 1992.

Hiroshi Kato, who chairs the Tax Commission, told reporters after the meeting that panel members generally took a cautious view of the idea, now advocated by some ruling party members.

Also during the meeting, the commission decided to consider a review of the inheritance tax as well as tax reductions which can be made because of revenues from a new land holding tax, Kato said.

Reviewing the inheritance tax is necessary because of the increase in the taxable value of land and the new tax on land ownership that takes effect next January.

Kato said his panel intends to draw up specific measures for tax cuts by fall because last year it recommended that an increase in tax revenues should be passed on to taxpayers.

Keidanren Chief Opposes Contribution Tax

OW0506121691 Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Osaka, June 5 (KYODO)—The head of a powerful economic organization said Wednesday he is opposed to a new international contribution tax proposed recently by a ruling party leader.

Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), told a news conference in Osaka he is opposed to any tax with a specific purpose.

If the government wants to increase tax revenue, it should try to do so within the framework of general purposes taxes, he said.

Hiraiwa declined to go into details.

Keizo Obuchi, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, set forth the new tax proposal as a means to generate funds for Japan to boost its international cooperation in peacetime.

Hiraiwa dampened growing speculation about an official discount rate cut by the Bank of Japan, saying the stage has not yet been set for an imminent rate reduction.

Panel To Study Ship Building for Missions

OW0306084091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0203 GMT 3 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 (KYODO)—The government will set up a panel shortly to study construction of official ships to take part in international missions including disaster relief, rescue missions, and providing medical services, officials said Monday.

The idea of constructing government vessels for the missions follows the rejection by Japanese seamen's unions of a government plan to use merchant ships to send food and medical supplies to the Middle East during the Persian Gulf war.

The current national budget includes an allocation of 15 million yen to cover expenses for the study, the officials said.

The panel will be mainly composed of senior officials of the Transport, Foreign, Health and Welfare, and Education Ministries.

They will discuss the role of the vessels, equipment to be carried by them, and legal problems surrounding such operations, they said.

Bank Governor Attends IMC Annual Meeting

OW0506060491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0528 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Osaka, June 5 KYODO—The German Central Bank will not relax its grip on credit in the foreseeable future, Deutsche Bundesbank Chief Karl Otto Poehl said Wednesday.

"There is no reason for the foreseeable future for us to change this policy," Poehl told a press conference at the end of the International Monetary Conference (IMC).

Poehl cited "a very strong" economy, ballooning public-sector deficits following last year's reunification of both Germanys, and wage increases as factors that are increasing upward pressure on prices.

"I think it is understood outside Germany very well that the cyclical position of the German economy is different from other countries," he told the press conference, given by the central bankers from the world's five richest economies.

Germany, along with Japan, is keeping a tight grip on credit despite the recent interest rate cuts in the United States and other major industrialized nations.

Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno also voiced caution over hasty credit easing.

Mieno said that pressure on property prices, particularly in big cities, has subdued thanks to the bank's tight credit policy over the past couple of years.

"But I don't think the bubble has completely disappeared," he said, referring to the run-up of prices of assets such as real estate and stocks born of low interest rates in the 1980s.

"We will remain prudent in our monetary engineering to ensure there will be no resurgence of the bubble," he said.

In its sustained anti-inflation battle, the Japanese Central Bank has raised the official discount rate to 6 percent from the historic low of 2.5 percent in a series or hikes since May 1989.

This apparently succeeded in taming inflationary pressure, as shown in a recent report that land prices scored their first decline in 16 years in the six months to the end of March.

Mieno also said the central bank has to consider prices, the economy, foreign exchange rates, and other factors before taking the next step in its monetary policy.

"Monetary policy is an art and cannot be predetermined," he said.

Alan Greenspan, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, expressed an upbeat view on the U.S. economy, saying that recent economic indicators point to a better-than-expected state of the economy.

"The probability (of an economic recovery) is more or less 50- 50," Greenspan told the news conference, which concluded the three- day IMC meeting, the second held in Japan following a 1977 gathering.

The central bankers of Japan, the United States, Germany, Britain, and France showed common reservations about financial aid to the moribund economy of Soviet Union, a topic expected to dominate the London summit meeting in July of the Group of Seven (G- 7) industrialized countries.

Greenspan said financial aid to the Soviet Union should come after the Soviet economic reform gets under way.

"I think it is crucial that significant institutional changes occur" in the Soviet Union as well as in East European countries, Greenspan said.

Pretax Profits for Banks Fall Record Amount

OW2705133291 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 27 KYODO—Pretax profits tumbled at most of Japan's top 11 commercial banks in fiscal 1990, dragging their combined profits down for an unprecedented second straight year.

The city banks, as they are known, announced Monday results for the fiscal year ended March 31, which showed their combined pretax profits falling a record 23.4 percent from a year earlier under the weight of high interest rates that forced them to pay more for funds.

Ongoing interest rate decontrol also cast a shadow over their latest earnings results, as it has served to push rates on deposits higher, a development that also ensured banks paying more for funds.

Combined net operating profits, or the equivalent of operating income at general companies, slid 3.0 percent, signaling the depth of their bleak earnings performances.

The 11 banks are Sumitomo Bank, Sanwa Bank, Fuji Bank, Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Mitsubishi Bank, Mitsui Taiyo Kobe Bank, Tokai Bank, Kyowa Saitama Bank, Daiwa Bank, the Bank of Tokyo, and Hokkaido Takushoku Bank.

Officials also put the blame on a weak stock market for cutting into profits as it caused their banks to hold down the sale of equity holdings for gains in closing their books.

In addition, they cited capital adequacy standards set by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) as another factor behind the earnings setback.

The BIS rules, designed to level the playing field in the global banking industry with the same capital-adequacy standards for all internationally active banks, require Japanese banks to have capital equivalent to 8 percent of risk-weighted assets by March 1993.

The officials said this created difficulties for their banks in increasing capital and reducing assets in order to meet the new rules. They said this made it difficult to boost profits by means of active lending meeting narrow interest-rate spreads, or the difference between what banks pay for funds and what they earn on loans.

But lending growth itself was healthy because of strong cash demand from small- and medium-size companies, pushing combined revenues, equivalent to sales at general companies, up 15 percent from year-earlier levels.

Domestic operating profits, which measure profitability of the banks' mainstay business, dipped at most of the 11 banks because of a delay in reflecting increased fund-raising costs in lending rates.

For fiscal 1991, most of the banks predict lower earnings, and officials at many of them said the key to recovery will be coping with deposit-rate deregulation and the bis rules.

"We'll be waiting two or three years before seeing a full-fledged recovery," one banker commented.

Following are bank-by-bank results in billions of yen with year- to-year percentage comparisons in parentheses.

	Pretax Profit	Net Operating Profit	Capital Ratio (PC)
Sumitomo	251.6	263.1	8.87
	(-28.7)	(-4.7)	(8.44)
Sanwa	226.7	210.2	8.5
	(-29.1)	(-13.4)	(8.44)
Fuji	205.9	175.3	9.08
	(-30.6)	(-7.5)	(8.24)
DKB	190.9	150.0	8.75
	(-35.4)	(-11.8)	(8.28)
Mitsubishi	184.0	161.2	8.7
	(-32.1)	(-1.1)	(8.46)
Taiyo Kobe	170.3	98.7	7.35
	(-21.0)	(-25.4)	(7.05)
Tokai	112.0	74.5	8.05
	[figure indistinct]	[figue indistinct]	(7.72)
Kyowa Saitama	108.5	105.7	8.9

	Pretax Profit	Net Operating Profit	Capital Ratio (PC)
	(-4.2)	(-17.8)	(8.78)
Kyowa	65.9	64.1	8.8
	[figure indistinct]	(-13.6)	(8.8)
Saitama	42.6	41.6	8.7
	(-15.7)	(-23.7)	(8.26)
Daiwa	87.4	50.5	8.92
	(41.1)	(-40.0)	(8.41)
Bank of Tokyo	85.2	144.8	8.12
	(-4.9)	(95.7)	(8.02)
Hokkaido	35.6	27.4	8.7
	(-20.4)	(-19.8)	(8.33)

Note: Capital ratio figures that appear in parentheses represent those for fiscal 1989. Kyowa Saitama Bank is a result of a merger between Kyowa Bank and Saitama Bank on April 1, 1991.

Central Bank To Promote Personnel Exchanges

OW3105102191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0937 GMT 31 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 KYODO—The Bank of Japan (BOJ), breaking a century-old tradition, said Friday it will promote personnel exchanges with private financial institutions.

In an initial step, the central bank said it is preparing to accept five trainees from four banks and the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

It will be the first time since its founding in 1882 that the BOJ will accept commercial bank employees on its staff. Previously, it has only accepted exchanges with government agencies, including the Finance Ministry.

BOJ officials said the five people on loan will receive training on statistical and settlement methods during a two-year stint starting June.

The bank will accept one trainee each from the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Bank of Tokyo, Mitsubishi Bank, Sanwa Bank, and the Stock Exchange.

The officials said sensitive bureaus responsible for the short- term money market, foreign exchange intervention, and policy administration involving the official discount rate will be off limits to the trainees.

Opening Labor Market to Foreigners Opposed

OW0506090291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0653 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 (KYODO)—A government-affiliated group went on record Wednesday as opposing the opening of Japan's labor market to unskilled foreign workers.

The Social and Economic Congress of Japan, in a "white paper" on foreign labor, cautioned Japanese companies against relying on foreign workers to resolve the labor shortage.

Bringing in unskilled foreign workers would "polarize" the labor market, with Japanese workers taking jobs offering good working conditions and foreign workers taking the less attractive positions.

The report also argued that allowing in unskilled foreign laborers would slow the modernization of industries now having trouble attracting workers because of their unattractive working conditions.

The group, however, called last June's revision of the immigration law a good step toward increasing employment of skilled foreign workers.

The organization, affiliated with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, includes representatives of industry, labor and consumer groups.

The group urged the government to use its development assistance to increase job opportunities in developing countries and to increase the number of foreign trainees in Japan as ways of decreasing the inflow of unskilled workers.

It also adopted a resolution calling for speedy settlement of farm disputes in the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

MITI To Investigate Fujitsu for Unfair Bids

OW0506060291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0439 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Mito, July 5 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will investigate Fujitsu Ltd. on suspicion of unfairly undercutting its competitors in the sale of facsimile machines to a local school board, MITI sources said Wednesday.

Fujitsu was alleged to have offered to sell its facsimile machines for about one quarter of the suggested retail price.

Despite denials of misconduct by officials from Fujitsu's Mito branch, MITI will look into the matter because the firm has been accused of similar undercutting in the past, the sources said.

"The price is not below cost," a Fujitsu official said.

The Ibaraki prefectural school board called for tenders to supply public schools, including prefectural high schools, with the new facsimiles this fiscal year.

A total of seven facsimile makers took part in the May 31 bidding for the contract, which Fujitsu won for 34.8 million yen.

Fujitsu will deliver six FF7600 models and 128 of the FF5200 MD models to the school board.

The retail price for all the machines should total about 140 million yen, four times the contract price.

An official of the prefecture's treasury said that Fujitsu's contract price is not unusually low.

Hideo Koike, manager of Fujitsu's Mito branch, said this type of arrangement occurs all over the country because of the fierce competition within the industry.

"It's true that stores and individuals cannot buy the machines at this price. But if you examine each individual case, the outcome will be the same," Koike said.

Industrial Plant Exports Rise 2.4% in 1990

OW2905062491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0551 GMT 29 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 KYODO—Japan's plant exports in fiscal 1990 rose 2.4 percent from the previous year to 12.97 billion dollars, despite the Persian Gulf crisis, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Wednesday.

The total number of plant exports in the fiscal year ended on March 31 was 934, up 11.9 percent, driven mainly by a sharp increase in exports to Asia, MITI said in an annual report.

Robust global demand for plants supported by a healthy world economy outweighed negative factors such as the Gulf crisis and a global fund shortage, the ministry said.

Plant exports to Asia surged 27.2 percent from the previous year to 8.23 billion dollars, accounting for 63.5 percent of the total.

Exports to the Middle East plunged 63.6 percent to 1.31 billion dollars.

Exports of oil refinery and petrochemical plants to Asia were especially strong in the year, the report said.

In fiscal 1991, plant exports will fall 17.9 percent to 10.65 billion dollars, the ministry forecast, attributing the projected decline to such factors as the continued shortage of investment funds and the volatile political situations in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and the Middle East.

Exports of large-scale chemical plants to Asia, however, will remain brisk, limiting the slide, it said.

International Bidding Set for Next Satellite

OW2905100091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0902 GMT 29 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 KYODO—The Posts and Telecommunications Ministry decided Wednesday it will procure Japan's next broadcast satellite through international bidding, ministry officials said.

The officials said the decision was in response to a recommendation by the ministry's advisory body.

They said a ministry-affiliated body, Telecommunications Satellite Corp. of Japan, will take necessary procedures for international bidding early next year, with the winner decided in early 1993.

The officials said U.S. suppliers with technological and cost advantages apparently have an edge over Japanese competitors.

The proposed satellite will be a successor to the BS3 broadcast satellite, whose lifespan ends in 1997, the officials said.

The government has so far procured broadcast satellites from domestic makers in line with its policy of developing the domestic industry.

The government, however, changed its policy under strong pressure from the United States and agreed to open the satellite market to foreign makers in June last year.

The advisory organ called for fair competition in procuring the satellite, the officials said.

Fishery Production Falls Below 10 Million Tons

OW3105092091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0744 GMT 31 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 KYODO—Japan's fishery production in 1990 fell below 10 million tons for the first time since 1980, the Government announced Friday.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries said the output, including both deep-sea and coastal hauls, totaled 9,438,000 tons, down 10 percent from 1989.

Including hatcheries, overall production amounted to 10,887,000 tons, down 9.0 percent.

Japan's fisheries industry suffered a severe blow from stricter controls on fishing in the open seas, with catches from such fishing plunging 26.0 percent to 1.47 million tons, the ministry said.

On the other hand, hauls at rivers and lakes rose 9.0 percent to 112,000 tons due to increased salmon catches.

Production at seawater hatcheries declined 3.0 percent to 1.24 million tons, while that at freshwater hatcheries decreased 2.0 percent to 97,000 tons, the ministry said.

NTT To Introduce Dips Mainframe Computers

OW0406083591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. [NTT] said Tuesday it has developed two advanced versions of its "Dips" mainframe computer series to be introduced at its nationwide communication centers in July.

The giant telephone company plans to adopt 100 of the new computers systems in five years, officials said.

The Dips 11/45 EX and 25 EX has a processing speed 1.5 times faster than its current 45 E series computers and with one billion bytes of information, twice the internal memory capacity, officials said.

The two models also feature advanced photonic capabilities that will enable users to transmit digital data a distance of about two kilometers over an optical fiber cable. The 45 E series transfers photonic data a distance of 120 meters only.

The machines are ideal for monitoring and controlling communications such as free dialing, telephone number directory services, and an integrated services digital network (ISDN), a system which transmits voice, data, and video over digital communications lines.

Dips was jointly developed by Hitachi Ltd., Fujitsu Ltd., and NEC Corp. in 1969.

At present 400 systems are being used in Japan, officials said.

Nippon Steel Signs Accord With Software Firm

OW0406063891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0524 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—Nippon Steel Corp. has signed a strategic agreement with a major U.S. software developer in a move to strengthen its computer-related businesses, company officials said Tuesday.

According to the basic agreement, the world's largest steel maker will pay 200 million dollars to purchase an 8 percent equity stake in Oracle Systems Corp., a major independent supplier of database management systems, situated in Redwood Shores, California.

The purchase will be preferred stock with voting rights and convertible corporate bonds, the officials said.

In addition, Nippon Steel will pay 5 million dollars to purchase a 49 percent stake in Oracle's wholly-owned Japanese subsidiary, Oracle Corp. Japan.

Nippon Steel will participate in Nihon Oracle's business by developing application software and making Oracle products suitable for the Japanese market, officials said.

Researchers Use Fuel Cell for Air Conditioning

OW0306151191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1343 GMT 3 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—Researchers have successfully used an experimental phosphoric acid fuel cell to cogenerate electrical energy and 170-degree C steam that may have use in heating and cooling systems, the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) announced Monday.

This success—the world's first—has paved the way for using the system in air-conditioning and heating units, AIST officials said. Fuel cells convert chemical energy into electrical energy.

The system, developed by the research team and currently in use at an Osaka hotel, has a generation capacity of about 200 kilowatts and started operation in fiscal 1989.

In the process, called cogeneration, the fuel cell creates electricity and heat from the chemical process in which hydrogen and oxygen are combined to make water. The new experiments were able to use the heat, which could hit 200 to 250 degrees C, to make steam and that in turn could be used in heating and cooling systems, they said.

AIST is one of the agencies of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). Another MITI agency, the Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, has decided to start work in fiscal 1991 on developing the technology so it can be used in cogeneration systems, officials said.

The system is one of two phosphoric acid fuel cell power generation systems test-manufactured by an AIST research team.

The other system, intended for power generation on an offshore island, [words indistinct] Tokashiki Island, Okinawa. The system posted a power generation efficiency rate of 39.7 percent, the world's highest for its type, the officials said.

The present unit construction cost for these systems is 1 million yen per kilowatt of electricity generated by them, AIST said. To build such systems for practical use, the cost would have to be cut to about 200,000 yen per kilowatt, officials said.

Toshiba Advances Excimer Laser Technology

OW0306135591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1156 GMT 3 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—Toshiba Corp. said Monday it has developed a prototype high-power excimer laser technology which the company claims is expected to be used for producing future ultralarge scale integrated circuits (ULSIS).

Officials said the prototype laser will enable chips to be made at a speed 10 times faster than conventional excimer laser technology currently available in the market.

Excimer laser technology is a photo-etching technique used by semiconductor makers to build densely-packed circuitry on silicon- based chips.

Officials expect the prototype laser to enable new developments in products for use in medicine and energy, officials said.

Sanyo Electric Develops LSI Decoder

OW0306135491 Tokyo KYODO in English 1146 GMT 3 Jun 91

[Text] Osaka, June 3 KYODO—Sanyo Electric Co. said Monday it has developed a large-scale integrated circuit (LSI) decoder that will help the deaf understand spoken words on television.

Sanyo announced the development after a recent law passed by the U.S. Government requiring television makers to install closed caption decoders in TV sets starting in July 1993 to aid the deaf.

The decoder has three chips which translate the spoken words of performers on television programs and prints the dialogue in a closed caption box on the screen for easy reading.

Officials said sample shipments of the decoder will begin in August. Each decoder is priced at 3,000 yen, they said.

Sanyo plans to exhibit the decoder at symposium on June 7 in Chicago, Illinois.

Mongolia

Prime Minister Urges Self-Sufficiency

OW0506083591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0244 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 4 (XINHUA)—Mongolian Premier Dash Bambasuren has stressed that the Mongolians have to rely on themselves if they expect to exist in an independent and self- sufficient state.

The premier, in an interview with local reporters which was published in the latest issue of the weekly "DEMOCRACY", said the Mongolians could no longer rely on other countries' aid as they did before.

He pointed out that Mongolia's present economy was in recession, and it would decline to a level in keeping with what the realistic economic conditions of the country could sustain.

He estimated the current economic predicament would last for two or three years.

He expressed the belief that an economy, based on others' donations, could not possess a self-development ability, and would not bring a happy and comfortable life to the people of the country.

The premier refuted the argument that Mongolia's economy was at the end of resources, saying that the country's distorted economy was caused by the long-term dependence on foreign loans and aid.

If Mongolia continued to follow this old way, it could never find a right path for its future development, he pointed out.

Health Official Discloses Medicine Shortage

OW0406114991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1126 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 4 (XINHUA)—Mongolia is in danger of living without medicines with its inventory expected to empty out in three months.

According to local newspapers, the country now has almost no drugs for heart attacks, no vitamin tablets and no blood-product-medicines.

Mongolia used to import all its medicines from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, often to the tune of about 25 million U.S. dollars a year.

During this year, however, the grave pharmaceutical production situation in these customary supplier countries has caused substantial cuts in exports to Mongolia. In particular, not a single tablet of medicine has been bought from the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, lack of hard currencies has made it impossible for Mongolia to import large quantities of medicines from other areas.

The first Vice-minister of Health Galsan Dashizevog disclosed that Mongolia this year needs to import 16 million U.S. dollars of medicines. But the government has only approved a budget of 12 million U.S. dollars, and even this sum is believed to be little more than a fond dream.

He said that Mongolia has signed purchase contracts with eight countries totaling five million U.S. dollars. But thus far it has paid only 560,000 dollars to these countries, including China, Britain, Japan and Poland.

The first vice-minister also said that his country will switch to a system of medical insurance from the traditional wasteful practice of free medical treatment for all.

North Korea

'Lawsuit' Against United States Made Public

SK0406112991 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1013 GMT 4 Jun 91

["Lawsuit With International Court of Justice Against U.S. Troops' Occupation of South Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—Kim Hwi-won, former chairman of the Kangwon Provincial District Committee of the "Reunification Democratic Party" and central permanent member of the "Democratic Liberal Party" of South Korea, staying in Pyongyang, met with Korean and foreign reporters here on June 4 and made public "lawsuit with the International Court of Justice against U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea".

The full text of the lawsuit reads:

Letter of Application for Litigation

Plaintiff : Name : Kim Hwi-won

Profession : Politician
Former chairman of the Kangwon Provincial District Committee of the Democratic Party for Reunification

Address: Ipyong-ri No. 840, Dongsong sub-county, Chorwon County, Kangwon Province, Republic of Korea, Asia

Defendant : Government of the United States of America

Address : Washington, D.C., United States of America, North America

I, Kim Hwi-won—name, am a citizen of the Republic of Korea.

The 45-odd-year-long occupation of the territory of the Republic of Korea by The United states troops is, on all accounts, illegal and unjustifiable both in the international legal point of view and in the light of the international practices. Therefore, in pursuance of the Chapters I, VI and VII of the charter of the United Nations, the Articles 2,3,4,5,6,7 and 10 of the universal declaration on human rights adopted on December 10, 1948 by the Third Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and Article 40 of Chapter III Article 65 of Chapter IV of the statute of the International Court of Justice, 5:. The plaintiff Kim Hwi-won files lawsuit with the international court of justice against the Government of the United States of America as the defendant.

Indictment

1. The U.S. military presence in South Korea is the gross violation of the international laws, and the U.S. troops that have occupied South Korea are the troops of aggression.

Therefore, the United States must withdraw all the U.S. troops and all the nuclear weaponry from the territory of South Korea.

2. The U.S. military presence in South Korea is intended to serve the interests of the United States and offers immense advantages in promoting the interests of the United States, but incurs formidable losses and damages to the national interests of the South Korean people.

Consequently, the United States ought to pay for the use of U.S. military bases installed on the South Korean territory and for the correctly calculated sum of compensations for the damages incurred upon the South Korean people.

The United States ought to pay for the illegal use of her military bases without any formal status of forces arrangement from August 1945 to February 1967 and pay the compensations for the damages inflicted upon the South Korean people for this period.

At the same time, the United States ought also to pay for the use of more than 120 military bases and for the storage of its nulcear weapons since February 1967 up to date and restore these areas to the original state after the withdrawal of its bases. The United States also ought to work out an acceptable calculation of the compensation for damages against the national interests of the South Korean people in and around the U.S. military bases for its payment to the South Korean people.

As for the basis of calculation of the total compensation for damages to the tune of 181,900 million U.S. dollars and other necessary particulars, I will present personally when I appear in the International Court of Justice.

Explanation of the Indictment

The United States, China and Britain jointly issued the Cairo Declaration in November 1943, which states that "they are determined that Korea shall become free and independent." And the Potsdam Declaration issued by the United States, China and Britain on July 26, 1945 explicitly states in Article 8 that the provisions of the Cairo Declaration should be implemented.

Article 1 of the Chapter I of the United Nations Charter signed on June 26, 1945 stipulates, in part, that the purposes of the United Nations are to maintain international peace and security, and to that end to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace.

In this context, the allied occupation of the territory of Japan, the defeated nation in World War II which she herself started, can be seen as the right measure, which can be justified both by international law and international practices.

But, Korea's case is quite different from that of Japan.

Ours is the victor nation and at the same time the state whose sovereignty has been restored.

Our national liberation is what our nation has achieved at the cost of the nearly 40-year-long struggle at home and abroad against the Japanese aggressors, not what the allies or any foreign troops have presented to us at the end of the three- or four-year long war. It is, of course, the historically proven fact that the allied forces joined our nation in fighting a war for about three years and nine months against Japanese imperialists, in order to protect their respective national interests and prevent aggression, which culminated in Japan's surrender and Korea's independence.

However, why do the allied forces treat the Korean peninsula and Japan equally, recognizing Korea as the defeated nation and stationing the allied forces on the Korean soil?

This can never be justified both in terms of international law and international common sense.

Any agreements or declarations on the issue of Korea signed during or at the end of World War II contain some phrases like "for the purpose of disarming the Japanese Army", but do not have any words referring to the "stationing" of the allied forces.

Had all the allied forces withdrawn from the Korean peninsula after disarming the Japanese Army, obviously the Korean peninsula would have existed as a unified independent sovereign state without the catastrophic June 25, 1950 war.

The United States justifies the U.S. military presence in South Korea by the "South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty" signed by the South Korean Government and Washington on October 1, 1953. But this treaty itself is null and void in principle because it is a document, devoid of any legality, which Syngman Rhee alone scripted in inheritance to the "Taejon agreement" without going through any reasonable procedures, ignoring the will of the people at that time, in violation of the national interests of the South Koreans.

When the Korean peninsula became the Japanese colony through the latter's occupation, Syngman Rhee fled to the United States for shelter where he had a comfortable time in exile. But after the liberation he showed up in Seoul all of a sudden like a victorious general under the American patronage, and he is a thug who killed many people and he is also a dictator who conducted a marionette politics of the United States. I cannot accept the "South Korea- U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty" which such a fellow signed unilaterally without representing the will of the Koreans.

The United States put up such a fellow and framed up the separate Government of the Republic of Korea in the South of the 38th parallel in 1948, and the United States herself was the first to recognize this government, thus bisecting our nation and formalizing the partition of the Korean peninsula.

Subsequently, the United States had continued her political, economic and military interference through the policy of guardianship, and on June 25, 1950 started the war on the Korean peninsula and committed eternally unpardonable massacre, only to become the sworn enemy of our nation.

The "Taejon agreement" cannot be a justification for the U.S. military presence.

Under the cover of the "United Nations forces", colossal U.S. troops and military equipment were committed to action in South Korea but pushed backward in the war and on July 12, 1950 in the middle of the war, in Taejon, where the South Korean Government moved its site, dictator Syngman Rhee personally typed a sheet of memo and passed it to the U.S. commander. That sheet is the "Taejon agreement" and the United States documented the sheet of paper and used it in justifying the U.S. military presence.

The keynote of the "agreement" says that from now on the South Korean Armed Forces will be placed under the U.S. military command and control and operational authority. Any acts or actions, considered law-breaking, on the part of the U.S. troops in South Korea will not be called to account.

The memo sheet, resembling a document of capitulation, which was passed to the American general was formalized into the "Taejon Agreement." It is since this time that the United States has usurped the full prerogative of supreme command over the South Korean military forces.

In the true sense of the word, this is unimaginably disgraceful for a sovereign state, and that sort of treacherous document cannot be termed an agreement.

On July 27, 1953 when ceasefire came into force under the armistice agreement, the repugnant unilateral document based on a memo sheet should have been scrapped and foreign military forces should have returned home, which is the international practice. But the United States troops continue its illegal presence in the South Korean territory up to now.

The United States not only maintains its forcible military presence in South Korea in violation of the international law and without any acceptable justification but also has become the world's most warlike state and criminal state threatening the existence of our nation by introducing huge amount of nuclear hardware.

Far from having any reflection on the crimes of having started the war on the Korean peninsula and massacred our nation, the United States openly stages the "Team Spirit" nuclear war offensive exercise nowadays, challenging the peace on the Korean peninsula and in the world.

Even at this moment, the U.S. military presence inflicts enormous human and material damages on the South Korean people.

The United States has installed more than 120 military bases in such a small territory in the South of the truce line on the Korean peninsula, not paying any rental fee.

On the contrary, the United States unhesitatingly conducts itself in a burglarious manner by exacting the maintenance cost of the U.S. troops from South Korean military dictatorial government. For the period of 22 years from 1945 to 1967, the United States has misbehaved itself illegally and extraterritorially without any status of forces agreement on the U.S. troops in South Korea. On February 9, 1967, the nominal "South Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" signed by the United States with the Pak Chong-hui military dictatorial regime came into effect. But this is a succession of the "Taejon agreement" and it is an unjust, unconstitutional and illegal agreement violating the will of the people and therefore null and void.

Words fail me in describing all the damages and material losses which the South Korean people are suffering in and around the U.S. military bases because of this iniquitous agreement.

The United States military forces have illegally occupied only expensive plots of lands and used them free of charge, only causing heavy damages including taxes and housing difficulties on the part of the South Korean people.

The damages originating from the indiscriminate outrages by the U.S. soldiers in the vicinity of the U.S. military bases pose a serious social problem to our women in particular, and the mental and moral encroachment on women and children is on the increase. This is the reality in South Korea.

The United States must compensate for the damages inflicted on the South Korean people.

For more than half a century since 1945, the United States has gained enormous economic profits, commanding its imperialist hegemony and dominating over South Korea a strategic point in the Far East of Asia where the world's major powers stand in confrontation against one another. It is only thanks to its control over South Korea that the United States was able to secure its position during the cold war period and in its policy of deterrence against the other world power and also to secure its own economic profits.

From the outset, the occupation of South Korea was motivated by the interests of the United States itself and a part of the U.S. military and economic policy in the Pacific.

With this point in consideration, it is quite natural that the United States should pay the correctly calculated sum of the compensation for the damages inflicted on the South Korean people by the illegal U.S. military presence and also for the rental fee of the U.S. military bases.

Conclusively, the U.S. military presence in South Korea is a wanton violation of the international law.

As the plaintiff Kim Hwi-won demands, the government of the United States must appear in the International Court of Justice and acknowledge her crimes, withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea and go back to the U.S. mainland along with all war machines including nuclear weapons.

It is crystal-clear that the master of the three thousand-ri territory of the Korean peninsula is the Korean nation of 70 million, not the United States or other alien nation.

Therefore, I will not be alone in my fight in the form of the judicial confrontation against the U.S. imperialists, the illegal invaders who are misbehaving themselves like the masters in South Korea. I am confident that my struggle will certainly win because my just contention and genuine will are not only my own but also represent the unanimous will and demand of the entire 42 million people in South Korea. At present, many South Koreans are suffering from the damages and violations of their human rights but do not file lawsuits with your court of justice, because they are under the iron-fisted rule by the military rulers in South Korea under U.S. political manipulation.

Because of this, I, Kim Hwi-won, too, could not file a lawsuit legally in the land of South Korea to restore our own just and legal national rights, and I am only now doing so far away from the awe-inspiring land of South Korea where the repressive politics by the U.S. imperialists and the military rulers goes unchallenged.

As citizen of South Korea, the sovereignty and human rights of which are violated and representing the conscience of the 42 million South Korean people, renewing the self-respect of the 70 million fellow countrymen who love independence and peace, the strong will and pride of our forefathers who had lived for 5,000 years as a single nation, and firmly displaying the sense of self-dignity as a human being living in the global society where all human beings should be equal, I, Kim Hwi-won, as the plaintiff, submit the letter of application for litigation against the Government of the United States of America as the defendant to the International Court of Justice.

I am convinced that your International Court of Justice, whose mission is guided by the respect of the international law and by humanism and impartiality, will accept my letter of application for litigation and hold a speedy and wise trial and, according to the plaintiff's legitimate and just contention and indictment, will assist me in getting the U.S. troops and their nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and let the entire South Korean people receive the payment of the compensation for the damages.

I, Kim Hwi-won, hope that all the fifteen members of the court will agree to the reasonable points of my contention and by consensus rule that the plaintiff wins the lawsuit.

Signed by Kim Hwi-won

Former chairman
Kangwon Provincial District Committee
Democratic Party for Reunification
Republic of Korea, Asia

June 4, 1991

Kim Hwi-won sent a copy of this letter of application for litigation to the United Nations Secretary General.

U.S. Military Exercises for 31 May Reported

SK0206113191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 2 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)—The U.S. Pacific Airforce and Navy commands staged a large-scale joint aerial exercise with the Korean peninsula as the operational theatre on May 31, according to military sources.

This exercise in the skies above South Korea was a very dangerous war gamble aimed at air support to the front and a surprise air attack on the targets in the depths of the northern half of Korea in a "case of emergency".

Mobilized in it were 1,800 or more planes belonging to the U.S. Airforce and the South Korean puppet airforce such as fighter-bombers, assault planes, transport planes, observation planes and reconnaissance planes.

At the same time, the U.S. imperialists sent a U-2 high-altitude strategic reconnaissance plane to air above the extension of the demarcation line on the sea east of Kosong of our country and let it make a shuttle flight to the sky east of Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province, along the east coast for an intensive espionage on the depths and coastal areas of the North.

On May 30, the South Korean puppets let fly twelve 500-md armed helicopters in the sky above Kaen-ri, Inje County, the area of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL], and openly staged a ground strike war game under our eyes.

On the same day, they made a target-square firing hundreds of 12.7 mm calibre machine gun bullets at points near the MDL in the area of Kojanha-ri, Yonchon County.

Owing to the reckless moves by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to provoke another war, the danger of war is growing on the Korean peninsula constantly creating a grave situation in which a war may break any moment.

U.S. Military Exercises for 3 Jun Reported

SK0506103891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the the South Korean puppets staged provocative joint war exercise by various types of helicopters in the sky above an area near the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] on June 3, according to military sources.

The exercise was aimed at increasing combat capacities such as target striking, aerial infiltration, air-dropping and aerial reconnaissance by flying into the northern half of Korea at ultra-low altitude in "the event of contingency". It was an extremely dangerous war game that revealed their offensive nature.

Mobilised in the exercise were dozens of armed helicopters and electronic warfare, observation and transport helicopters of the U.S. Airforce present in South Korea and the puppet airforce.

The U.S. imperialists have brought a large special operation force based in the U.S. mainland to South Korea and deployed it in the area adjacent to the demilitarized zone along the Military Demarcation Line to let them stage feverish electronic warfare exercises so that they may stage an offensive operation together with the puppet army in "the event of contingency".

The U.S. Pacific Airforce command of late brought Pacific-based special operation planes to the bases of the U.S. Airforce in South Korea and let them fly over the operational zone in cooperation with the fighter-bombers of the U.S. Seventh Airforce according to a plan for aerial and special operation exercises.

On the 3rd of June the South Korean puppets massed heavy tanks in Kumpa-ri, Paju County, and committed a military provocation threatening the North with an intensive barrage of tank shells toward the MDL.

The ill-boding acts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets that are becoming more frequent in the areas adjacent to the MDL clearly show what desperate efforts they are making to gratify their wild ambition to invade the North.

NODONG SINMUN on Decision To Join UN

SK0206111191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 2 Jun 91

["Active Step To Get Over Temporary Difficulties"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)—It is only too natural that the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement said that it had no alternative but to opt for the entry into the United Nations at the present time in order to get over the temporary difficulties caused by the South Korean authorities and would formally submit an application for U.N. membership to the secretary general of the United Nations according to the relevant procedures.

Our decision to enter into the United Nations is essentially different from the "two Koreas" policy of the United States and the South Korean authorities.

Our decision is an active step for a more dynamic struggle for national reunification against the division of the country in the U.N. arena under the present situation. We can never accept the "two Koreas" policy under any circumstances but resolutely fight for one Korea to the last.

Such an abnormal situation in which the North and the South have to enter into the United Nations separately should not go on but certainly be overcome by the desire of the whole nation for reunification and its united efforts.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a by-lined article titled "Active Step To Get Over Temporary Difficulties".

The article points out:

As for the question of U.N. membership, our Republic is fully qualified to be a U.N. member state as a full-fledged sovereign and independent state. We have consistently respected the U.N. Charter whose noble purpose is to maintain global peace and security and develop friendly relations among the nations and hope to join the U.N.

We have placed the question of national reunification above all other questions and studied the question of entering into the United Nations, subordinating it to the question of national reunification and worked hard to settle the question of entering into the United Nations in favor of the realisation of national reunification.

We, proceeding from this stand, have invariably insisted on getting U.N. membership under a single nomenclature after the reunification through confederacy and put forward a reasonable proposal for the North and the South to enter the United Natons together with one seat, if they want to enter it before reunification, we demanded that the South Korean authorities stop seeking the splittist "unilateral entry" which would mean bringing the question of national division even to the U.N. and laying one more obstacle in the way of reunification.

And we proposed the question of U.N. membership as an important item on the agenda at the inter-Korean high-level talks in order that the North and the South may discuss the question of U.N. membership before anything else and bring the agreed results before the U.N. on the principle that the question of U.N. membership must be solved independently because it is an internal affair of our nation, and made every possible sincere effort to put it into practice.

The South Korean authorities have persistently turned down our just demand for the discussion and settlement of the question of U.N. membership in favor of national reunification and engaged themselves in entreaty and mendicant diplomacy in a bid to attain the goal of "unilateral entry" overnight with the help of the outside forces. At the inter-Korean high-level talks they opposed the proposal for U.N. membership with one seat, and stated that they would no longer debate the question at the talks, saying that national reunification and the entry into the United Nations are two "dfferent issues" and it is not a matter of "agreement" but a matter of independent decision", and proclaimed the "unilateral entry" a policy and submitted an official "government memorandum" 'to the "U.N. Security Council. They argued for the immutability of their stand toward "unilateral entry" and left no room of compromise at the contact between the permanent observers of the North and the South in the U.N.

If South Korean authorities are let to seek a unilateral entry into the United Nations, the important questions concerning the interests of the entire Korean nation may be discussed in a biased and unfair way on the U.N., arena, which will bring grave consequences.

Then, the unjustifiable moves of the splittists against the reunification of the country will be fomented laying a bigger obstacle in the way of the Korean people's cause of national reunification and doing harm to world peace. We cannot remain an onlooker at the developments. We hope that the North and the South will be able to share one seat with a single nomenclature at the United Nations, and will make all sincere efforts to this end and work hard in order that the question of Korea's reunification and international issues may be settled in the interests of our nation and in compliance with the requirements of world peace and security on the U.N. arena, says the article.

Decision To Join UN Described as Inevitable

SK0506104691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 5 Jun 91

["Inevitable Step Under Obtaining Situation"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had no alternative but to opt for the entry into the United Nations at the present time in order to get over the temporary difficulties caused by the South Korean authorities, said MINJU CHOSON in a signed article Tuesday.

Our decision to join the United Nations is a just step inevitable under the obtaining situation created by the divisive moves of the South Korean authorities, the article pointed out, and went on:

The Government of our Republic has invariably insisted on getting U.N. membership under a single nomenclature after reunification through confederacy and put forward a reasonable proposal for the North and the South to enter the United Nations together with one seat in favour of the cause of reunification, not with two seats, if they were to join it before reunification.

But the South Korean authorities have engaged themselves in entreaty and mendicant diplomacy in a bid to attain the goal of "unilateral entry" at a stroke with the help of the outside forces, and proclaimed the "unilateral entry" their policy and submitted an official "government memorandum" to the U.N. Security Council.

If the South Korean authorities are left to seek a unilateral entry into the United Nations, the important questions concerning the interests of the entire Korean nation may be discussed in a biased way in the U.N. arena, which will entail grave consequences. Then, the unjustifiable moves of the splittists against the reunification of the country will be fomented, laying a bigger obstacle in the way of the Korean people's cause of national reunification and doing harm to world peace. .

We cannot remain an onlooker at the developments.

The abnormal situation in which the North and the South have to enter the United Nations separately should not go on. We will never admit the "two Koreas" policy of the splittists under a circumstances but fight for one Korea to the last.

We hope that the North and the South will be able to share one seat with a single nomenclature at the United Nations.

Official Sees Difficulties in Summit With South

OW0406091491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT 4 Jun 91

[By Noboru Kimura]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 4 KYODO—Summit talks between the presidents of North and South Korea cannot be successful unless both sides strive to ease tensions on the divided Korean peninsula, a North Korean official in charge of unification with South Korea said Tuesday.

Yun Gi-bok, vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Fatherland, said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, "a good atmosphere should be created to make the top-level talks a success."

"It is impossible for the two top leaders to have face-to-face talks given the current bitter political and military confrontation between the North and the South," Yun said.

"Even if the two top leaders meet, we will not be able to expect good results from the meeting," he added.

Yun said the summit talks between President Kim Il-sung of the North and President No Tae-u of the South should be held after the next round of prime ministerial talks between North and South Korea is completed and when tensions between the two nations are alleviated to some extent.

The prime ministers of North and South Korea have met three times since September last year to discuss measures of easing military and political tensions on the Korean peninsula and to pave the way for peaceful unification of the two Koreas.

Pyongyang, however, canceled the meeting scheduled for late February in protest against the annual joint U.S.-South Korea military exercises called "Team Spirit."

"If the authorities in the South really want to resume the deadlocked prime ministerial talks, they should change their erroneous stance," Yun said.

The North Korean plan to apply for U.N. membership separately from South Korea will not cause any change in the North's policy of pursuing unification as one Korean nation, he said.

Last week, North Korea's Foreign Ministry declared it will apply for membership of the world body because unilateral U.N. membership by South Korea would bias U.N. dealing on unification in favor of the South.

"We will stick to the policy of realizing unification of the divided Korean peninsula under a confederation based on one nation, one state, two systems, and two governments," Yun said.

According to Yun, under a North Korean-proposed Koryo confederation, the two governments would be allowed to conclude treaties with other nations on their own and to join international organizations except for the U.N., where the confederation would have one seat. Koryo is an ancient name for Korea.

Simultaneous Inspection in North, South Urged

SK0406160591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—The Korean National Peace Committee and the Korean Anti-Nuke Peace Committee in a joint statement on June 4 supported and hailed the "1,000-Men Declaration for the Denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula" recently made by men of opposition, political, academic, cultural and art circles and environment and health service in South Korea.

The "declaration" of 1,000 representatives of various strata calling for the opening to the public of the U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea and for a simultaneous nuclear inspection in the North and the South of Korea is a very legitimate and fair demand both in view of peace and of national dignity, the statement says, and continues:

As pointed out in the "declaration", more than 1,000 pieces of U.S. nuclear weapons are now deployed in South Korea, posing a constant danger of nuclear war to the Korean peninsula.

In order to prevent a nuclear war and save the nation from a nuclear holocaust at any cost, we have put forward in recent years alone a series of reasonable peace proposals such as the proposal for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, the proposal for holding a multinational disarmament talks for a phased military cutback, a peace package envisaging phased withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and have made every possible effort to put them into practice.

The U.S. Administration, advertising the massive deployment of nuclear weapons in South Korea as for "defence of national interests", refused to take steps to withdraw them first, and has gone so far as rudely demanding a unilateral inspection of our non-existent nuclear facilities.

It is an entirely unjust assertion unacceptable to anyone to talk about "defence of national interests" after bringing nuclear weapons to the Korean peninsula tens of thousands of miles away from the U.S. mainland. Still more preposterous is to tell us to undergo a nuclear inspection while regarding nuclear weapons in South Korea as "inviolable".

Such brigandish logic can never go down with us who value the dignity and independence of the nation.

If the United States is truly interested in the removal of the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, it should take a decisive step, first of all, to allow the inspection of its nuclear weapons in South Korea and withdraw them.

The Korean National Peace Committee and the Korean Anti-Nuke Peace Committee, availing themselves of this opportunity, express the hope that the governments, peace organisations and people and personages of all strata of all countries throughout the world will continue to warmly support and encourage the righteous anti-war, anti-nuke struggle of the entire Korean people.

'Western' Reports on Nuclear Weapons Viewed

SK0406153591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—The paid media of the Western imperialists are getting more hysteric in the anti-DPRK false propaganda these days.

The French paper LE FIGARO June 1 carried the utterly unfounded report that North Korea will be able to manufacture nuclear bombs within three years and is likely to deliver them to Iran.

On the same day a publication in Japan quoted a source of Israel as saying that it was known that North Korea was helping Iran in its development of nuclear weapons.

It is really astonishing that they set afloat such false reports far beyond imagination without hesitation.

Not only once has our Republic made it clear that it has neither intention nor capacity to develop nuclear arms. Is it conceivable that we deliver nuclear weapons to another country and help it in its nuclear development?

It can be guessed without difficulty that the paid buglers of the West are seeking a sinister political purpose in carrying on the anti-DPRK false propaganda on the question of nuclear development, turning their face away from the stark fact on purpose.

They foolishly intend to hurl mud at the anti-war, anti-nuke, peaceloving stand of our Republic and impair its dignity through the sheer, false propaganda and make our "nuclear development" fait accompli in the international community at any cost and create conditions for putting international collective pressure upon us by calling it into question.

It is not accidental that the Western reptile press is circulating the anti-DPRK false reports at a time when the U.S. imperialists in league with international reaction, are making much ado about "nuclear development" and crying for "acceptance of nuclear inspections" by us.

With no trick can the imperialists and their paid trumpeters mislead world opinion or conceal their ulterior intention.

Delegates to Kyoto Disarmament Session Cited

SK0106055591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 1 Jun 91

["Australian and Japanese Delegates Urge Pullout of U.S. Weapons From South Korea and Conversion of Korean Peninsula Into Nuclear-Free Zone"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—Andrew Mack, director of the Peace Affair Study Centre of the National University of Australia, speaking at the U.N. session on multilateral disarmament held in Kyoto, Japan, called for the withdrawal of the U.S. weapons from the southern part of the Korean peninsula and stressed the need for the United States to give a guarantee of non-use of the weapons against North Korea, according to a foreign press report May 29.

Hiroharu Seki, director of the Institute of International Relations and Regional Study of Ritsumeikan University of Japan, demanded that a nuclear-free zone be established in the Asia-Pacific including the Korean peninsula.

Disarmament on Korean Peninsula Said Urgent

SK0506114691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 5 Jun 91

["Disarmament Is Most Urgent for Guaranteeing Peace"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)—To reduce armament and dismantle mass destruction weapons the most urgent for guaranteeing peace at present, says NODONG SINMUN today in a by-lined article. [sentence as received]

The imperialists are continuing to put spurs on the military expansion and nuclear arms buildup, while invariably seeking wild ambition to dominate the world by force; the article points out, and goes on:

Behind the curtain of "disarmament" in particular, the United States is developing and producing a new kind of nuclear weapons instead of abolishing one kind and is reinforcing Armed Forces in our region while reducing Armed Forces in other region.

A "disarmament" farce staged by the United States is a move for arms buildup to further increase "effectiveness and combat capability" of its Armed Forces behind its curtain while deceiving public opinion at home and abroad.

It is clear that peace is unthinkable as long as the United States continues military expansion and nuclear arms buildup.

Disarmament must be realized at any cost as demanded by the world people.

To this end, it is imperative not to allow the use of valuable success of science and technology and social wealth created by mankind for the production of means of aggression and war.

For disarmament, it is also necessary to ban the test and production of nuclear weapons, reduce existing nuclear weapons and, furthermore, completely dismantle all the nuclear weapons.

What is important for disarmament is also to reduce armament, first of all, in the region where the danger of war is biggest.

It is none other than South Korea where nuclear weapons are most densely deployed and it is the Korean peninsula where the danger of a nuclear war is greatest at present.

The United States has deployed more than 40,000 aggression troops and over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea. South Korea is four times as dense as NATO area in the deployment of nuclear weapons.

The Korean people raise it as an urgent demand related to the destiny of the nation to dismantle nuclear weapons in South Korea.

It is shameless of the United States to talk about nuclear inspection of some country, threatening us with nuclear weapons.

Our Republic has put forward many proposals to realize disarmament and guarantee a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and made sincere efforts for their realization.

The Korean people will realize disarmament on the Korean peninsula with the support of the world people and thus actively contribute to safeguarding world peace.

South's 'Newly-Appointed Running Dogs' Viewed

SK0106055391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 1 Jun 91

["Fascist Hangmen Reveal Their True Colour"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—The newly-appointed "acting prime minister" and "minister of justice" of South Korea revealed their fascist nature as top-class lackeys of the dictator.

A news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today says:

Chong Won-sik who took the post of the "acting prime minister" a few days ago, in his remarks regarding the "National Teachers Union" (Chongyojo), babbled that, although it is "vexatious" that more than 1,400 teachers had been removed from their teaching posts, they "cannot be reinstated" if they have turned into "a political force". He also grumbled that the vision of students has got crooked.

And the "minister of justice" cried that "there cannot be leniency "toward acts "violating law and order" and attempting "to destroy the system".

The outbursts of the two newly-appointed running dogs tell that the traitor No Tae-u has reinforced the puppet administration with maniacs of fascist dictatorship in the "cabinet reshuffle".

As for the dismissed teachers for whom Chong Won-sik pretended to express sympathy with the phraseology of "vexation," they were expelled by him when he was the "education minister". The fascist temperament of Chong who earned himself an ill infamy as a henchman of dictatorship caught the fancy of No Tae-u.

Minister of Justice Kim Ki-nun, one-time "prosecutor general" of the present "Sixth Republic", is a truculent fascist hangman who arrested a large number of patriotic students and democratic figures and inflicted heavy penalties upon them by brandishing fascist laws.

Nothing but tyranny can be expected under the puppet government, the den of fascist hangmen, and such tyranny brings only bloodshed.

It is shameless of No Tae-u to make a gesture of taking a road to democracy, talking about "new looks" and so on after building up the administration with maniacs of fascist dictatorship.

Democratization is unthinkable in South Korea unless the colonial military fascist dictatorial "regime" of the U.S. imperialists and the No group is removed.

'Stronger Mass Resistance' Encouraged in South

SK0106103991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 1 Jun 91

["South Korean Fascist Government Will Meet Stronger Mass Resistance"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today warn that the fascist tyranny in South Korea will meet a stronger mass resistance in their editorials on the mass struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u military fascist clique which has been continuing for a month or more in South Korea.

The protests triggered off by the murder of student Kang Kyong-tae of Myongji University in Seoul are developing to a new stage, spreading into a great resistance involving millions of people sweeping nearly all cities and campuses of South Korea and this confronts the No Tae-u group with the "worst crisis" since it came to power, NODONG SINMUN says, and continues:

The May struggle is a patriotic and democratic anti-U.S., anti-fascist resistance to restore national dignity and sovereignty by repulsing the aggression and interference of outside forces, and win democratic rights and freedom against the fascist dictatorship.

The South Korean people demand that the colonial rule of the United States be terminated and No Tae-u himself step down from power.

While intensifying fascist suppression, ignoring this demand, the No Tae-u group is making much ado about "cabinet reshuffle" and "amnesty" and crying for "dialogue and compromise" and "unity of the people". This is a cunning trick to maintain the murderous "regime" of the barbarous "Sixth Republic" and allure the people into turning away from the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle.

Under the situation obtaining in South Korea, the people are standing at the crossroads of whether they destroy the bulwark of colonial fascism by a more active mass resistance and win the sovereignty of the nation and democracy or they allow the extension of the hideous colonial fascist dictatorship, yielding to the emasculated "strong-arm reaction" of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group or being forged by the deceptive compromising tactics.

There is no precedent in history that democracy was achieved through compromise with fascist forces nor an instance that fascist dictators stepped down voluntarily.

The workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, churchmen, dissident and opposition party figures and people of other strata in South Korea should get united as one, regardless of the difference in political view, religious belief and political affiliation and stubbornly fight without submission till they will have driven out the U.S. imperialists, put an end to the murderous military fascist system and set up a genuine democratic government on its graveyard.

If the opposition parties advocating democracy choose "compromise" with the fascist forces at the moment when the aggressors and dictatorial forces have been driven into a corner by the raging waves of the people's resistance, they will be fooled by the plot of the United States that has put a scenario of "compromising" tactics in the hand of the dictator, will be caught in the trap set by the "Democratic Liberal Party" to divide and disorganise the democratic forces and beam them one by one and gratify its wild ambition for long-term office and, in the long run, will be isolated from and forsaken by broad segments of the South Korean people.

If the South Korean rulers do not want to follow in the footsteps of the preceding fascist dictators who were thrown into the dustbin of history, they must stop suppressing the people and step down forthwith.

The United States must stop patronizing the fascist dictators and egging them on to anti-communist fascistisation and quit South Korea, withdrawing their hands of aggression and interference.

South's Newly Released Defense Budget Viewed

SK0206114091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 2 Jun 91

["War Hysteria Against North Revealed"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)—The puppet ministry of defence of South Korea recently published next year's "defence budget" scaled at 9,288.3 billion won, or 24.6 percent up on this year's, and announced that it would collect a greater amount of blood in the puppet army this year.

The No Tae-u ruling group's plan to sharply increase the military spendings and stock a large amount of blood by collecting it not only from civilians but also from the puppet army soldiers proves how feverish the warmanics have got in preparations for a fratricidal war against the North, a NODONG SINMUN analyst says, and continues:

The puppets claim that the allocation of a large part of the financial budget to the military expenditures is ascribable to the "threat from the North" and its "military superiority".

Though they are loud-mouthed about "confidence-building" and "peaceful reunification", they are practically putting spurs to arms buildup and war preparations.

Already last year, the U.S. Congress passed a bill on transferring 356 million dollars worth of offensive helicopters, shells, anti-tank weapons and other military equipment to South Korea which was presented by the defence department as part of the plan for "modernising" the South Korean puppet army.

In the meantime, the puppets organised a new motorized infantry division for increasing the combat capabilities of the ground force and are working hard to strengthen the war potentials of the "three services" by purchasing more tanks and helicopters, building submarines, securing warship-to-warship missiles and introducing more radars and devices for electronic warfare.

Facts clearly show once again that the No Tae-u ruling group is a clique of truculent traitors and warmaniacs who, together with the U.S. imperialists who have got extremely arrogant after the Gulf war, would not hesitate to plunge the fellow countrymen into a nuclear holocaust.

A news analyst of MINJU CHOSON says:

The scheme of the No Tae-u ruling group to "build up war potentials" by spending a colossal amount of funds is motivated by the ulterior intention to arm the puppet army with modern military hardwares of high manoeuvrability and fire power and further perfect the preparations for a surprise attack at North.

South Plan on 'Demonstration Culture' Viewed

SK0406212191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 4 Jun 91

["Lie is Nailed"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u in his "package to save the situation" issued at "Chongwadae" a few days ago stated that "peaceful rallies and demonstrations will be allowed." Then he circulated a "plan to improve demonstration culture", declaring that if the students and people notify the authorities of their projected rallies and demonstrations in advance they would be allowed. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says this is nothing but a plan to crack down on the people's demonstrations.

This was proved when the traitor No went back on his promise in less than three days, the promise that he would guarantee peaceful demonstrations, the news analyst says, and continues:

When the all-people measure council for smashing the "security-oriented rule" and establishing a democratic government stated beforehand that it would hold peacefully the fourth all-people rally in Seoul, Pusan and Kwangju, the South Korean fascist clique threatened that they would "totally block" the rally itself.

If the No Tae-u group has the intention to secure the conveniences of the people, it must give up the murderous "security-oriented rule" and step down from power.

It is a self-contradictory logic to talk about "conveniences" and "inconveniences" of the people, while ignoring their basic demands.

It is the height of impudence for the puppets to state that they suppress the rallies and demonstrations of the South Korean people because they are "violent".

The South Korean people have never thrown firebottles and stones from the beginning. They always started peaceful demonstrations against the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperilaists and the puppets. It is the No Tae-u military fascist group, not the students and people, that resorts to violence. It is not worth argument who is resorting to violence and who is shedding blood in South Korea.

No Tae-u should not employ any more tricks.

PRC National People's Congress Delegates Feted

SK0506043891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)—The Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] hosted a reception in honor of the visiting delegation of the National People's Congress of China at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Tuesday.

Speaking at the reception SPA Chairman Yang Hyong-sop said the Korea-China friendship, which overcame grim tests of history and whose invincibility has been proved in the course of life, has rooted deep in the minds of the two peoples today. Exchange and cooperation between the supreme power bodies of the two countries are going on successfully in the spirit of the traditional Korea-China friendship, he noted.

He sincerely wished the Chinese people greater achievements in the efforts to build socialism with Chinese characteristics while deepening reforms and opening to the outside world and adhering to the four principles under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and to reunify the country according to the concept of "peaceful reunification, one country and two systems".

Head of the delegation Peng Chong, vice-chairman and secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, said in his speech:

We hope that Sino-Korean friendship will be everlasting through generations. Over the past 40 years the Korean people have made shining achievements in socialist construction by self-reliance, surmounting manifold difficulties.

The Workers' Party and the Government of Korea have made tireless efforts for the relaxation of the tension on the Korean peninsula and the realization of a peaceful reunification of the country, he noted, adding:

The Chinese people resolutely support a series of reasonable proposals and initiatives including the proposal to found the democratic confederal republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song.

We hold that the question of Korea's reunification should be resolved through dialogue and negotiation between the North and the South without foreign interference, he said. He expressed the belief that the Korean people's struggle will certainly be victorious.

Cuba, China Report Kim Chong-il Latest Work

SK0106044891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 1 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—The work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il "Our Socialism for the

People Will Not Perish" was reported by PRENSA LATINA, Radio Habana, Radio Progreso and Radio Reloj of Cuba and the LIAONING DAILY of China.

Choe Kwang Attends Raul Castro Birthday Party

SK0506014191 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1607 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—The Central Committee [CC] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] arranged a banquet at the Mokran House Monday evening on the 60th birthday of Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, first vice-president of the Council of State and first vice-president of the Council of Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba.

Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, made a toast on the occasion.

Comrade Raul Castro, he said, is a close brother of our people who has bent noble efforts for friendship and solidarity between our two parties, two armies and two peoples.

Today nothing can break the fraternal bonds between the two parties and two peoples which are based on the specially deep intimacy between the leaders of Korea and Cuba and sincere and unshakable comradely trust and tied by the same destiny.

Though the imperialists are turning the sharp edge of attack on the two countries, the parties and peoples of the two countries are today vigorously forging ahead in firm unity in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, holding ever higher the banner of socialism.

He stated:

No matter how the situation may change in future, Korea and Cuba will fight to the end shoulder to shoulder with each other for the common cause of socialism and communism against imperialism.

Cuban Ambassador to Korea Juan Jose Leon Vega said in his toast:

Korea and Cuba are defending the banner of socialism in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres of the globe. There may be danger, difficulty and sacrifice on this road for the happiness of mankind. But they will never kneel down before the imperialist foes.

Cuba will continue to support with might and main the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea while adhering to its invariable principled policy.

Under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the Korean people will victoriously smash the heinous moves of the imperialists and their stooges against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The ambassador stated that the beautiful flower of friendsip between Cuba and Korea will come into fuller bloom under the care of the great leaders Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro.

Present at the banquet were Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C, WPK and vice-premier and foreign minister, Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of C.C., WPK, Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the C.C., WPK, and officials concerned.

Criticism of Japan Over Talks 'Deadlock' Cited

SK0106061591 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0421 GMT 1 Jun 91

["Makoto Tanabe Criticizes Japanese Government for Bringing Japan-DPRK Intergovernmental Negotiations to Deadlock"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—Makoto Tanabe, vice-chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Social-Democratic Party [JSDP], criticized the Japanese Government for its attitude towards the intergovernmental full-dress talks for the normalization of DPRK-Japan relations, according to Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN May 31.

The paper said that Makoto Tanabe at a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the JSDP on May 30 criticized the stand of the Japanese Government, charging that "North Korea is enthusiastic, whereas the Japanese Government is laying one obstacle after another in the way of the Japan-DPRK intergovernmental negotiations and bringing them to a deadlock".

Anniversary of Kim Il-song Party School Marked

SK0106153991 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1518 GMT 1 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—A meeting was held here today to mark the 45th anniversary on the founding of the Kim Il-song Higher Party School.

It was attended by Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.C., the WPK, Kim Chung-nin and Hwang Chang-yop, secretaries of the C.C., the WPK, and officials concerned.

Kim Kuk-tae, rector of the Kim Il-song higher party school, made a report at the meeting.

The reporter said:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song proclaimed the opening of the school on June 1, 1946 as its first rector and wisely guided it to thoroughly establish chuche and lay a solid foundation for the training of party officials from the first step.

Under the unique policy of training party cadres laid down by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the school has been able to raise the education to a new, higher level basing it on the principle and policy and make a considerable improvement in giving education in an easy-to-understand way.

By training and reeducating numerous leading officials of revolution boundlessly faithful to the party and the leader, the school has greatly contributed to the strengthening and development of our party, to the work of accomplishing our revolutionary cause, to the strengthening of the party's leadership over the revolution and construction and to the development of party work.

The school is confronted with an [word indistinct] heavy task to make a new revolutionary turn in the training of party officials. All the teachers and students should be chuche-type revolutionaries who trust and follow only the great leader and the dear leader.

The quality of education must be radically raised in keeping with the demand of the developing reality to bring up the students to be more able and active party officials, the scientific research into the theory of building a party of chuche must be strengthened and the management of the school be improved.

Yon Hyong-muk Attends Children's Union Meeting

SK0506001491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1638 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—A national meeting of the Children's Union opened here today.

The meeting will sum up the achievements and experience in the work of the Children's Union in the past period and discuss the tasks to rear better the Children's Union members to be reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of chuche in conformity with the demands of the developing reality.

Present there were Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee [CC] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and premier of the Administration Council; Pak Song-chul, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Chang Chol, vice-premier of the Administration Council; and officials concerned.

Premier Yon Hyong-muk read a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the participants in the meeting.

The message said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Korean Children's Union, has clearly indicated the road to be followed by the Union in every stage of the developing revolution and led it with warm care.

The Children's Union members have been prepared firmly to be the reliable new generation of the revolution studying hard, actively participating in the organisational life and briskly conducting socio-political activities and a do-good-thing movement, holding aloft the slogan "Let us always prepare ourselves as reserves for the building of communism!" and have brilliantly displayed their pride and honor as young revolutionaries, the message noted, adding:

Our Children's Union members are facing the honorable task to reunify the country and bring into blossom the paradise of socialism and communism on this land by continuing revolution generation after generation under the banner of the chuche idea. They should firmly prepare themselves to be reserves for the building of communism and young vanguards of the future who are knowledgeable, virtuous and healthy by acquitting themselves better in study and organisational life.

Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the C.C., the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, made a report at the meeting.

Regarding the education of the youger generations as an important matter deciding the future of the country and the destiny of the revolution from the first days after he embarked upon the road of the revolution, Marshal Kim Il-song, the respected father, founded the Saenal Children's Union and the anti-Japanese children's corps and organized the Korean Children's Union on June 6, 1946.

The respected marshal has constantly shown deep care for the school children so that they may stoutly grow up to be the reserves for the building of socialism and communism who are equipped with ample knowledge, high morality and strong body, the reporter stated, and went on:

The dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il with his extraordinary intelligence and energetic ideological and theoretical activities has deveopled and enriched the chuche-based idea and theory of the children's movement founded by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and has given comprehensive answers to all the questions arising in strengthening and developing the Korean Children's Union so that it may remain a children's organisation of chuche type forever and has shown kind care for the lively progress of the work of the Children's Union.

The Children's Union members should firmly arm themselves with the Korean nation-first spirit that our leader, our party are the greatest, the idea and tradition of our party are most superior and our socialist system is the best and become young revolutionaries, ardent patriots who ardently love the socialist motherland and defend it at the cost of their lives.

Speeches followed.

The meeting continues.

Yanggang Provincial Meeting Praises Kim Il-song

SK0406155591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—A Yanggang provincial meeting was held in Pochon County on June 3 to commemorate the 54th anniversary of the victory in the Pochonbo battle organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Yom Ki-sun, chief secretary of the Yanggang Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Yanggang Provincial People's Committee, delivered a report.

The Pochobo battle personally commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on June 4, 1937, was a historical event which demonstrated the indomitable revolutionary spirit and patriotic stamina of the Korean people and a proud battle which holds a brilliant place in the history of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the reporter said.

At a time when the Japanese imperialist aggressors were intensifying the oppression of the Korean people as never before, loudly clamouring that "Japan and Korea are one community" and "the Japanese and the Koreans are of the same ancestry," the great leader convened a historic Xigang meeting at which he set out a policy of advance of the main unit of the Korean people's revolutinary army into homeland and wisely led the guerrilla battle to deal a heavy political and military blow to the enemy, the reporter noted, and said:

The advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the homeland and the victory in the Pochonbo battle were an event of great significance in carrying out the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song's plan for the liberation of the country to defeat the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and realize the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation by the efforts of the nation itself.

Leaders Attend Ceremony for Death of Nationalist

SK0506114091 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1106 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture today to commemorate the 65th anniversary of the death of Kim Hyong-chik.

Kim Hyong-chik (1894-1926), an outstanding leader in the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country and a great pioneer in changing the course of struggle from the nationalist movement to the communist movement and an indomitable revolutionary fighter, devoted his whole life to the independence of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people.

Attending the meeting were Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and premier of the Administration Council; Yi Chong-ok and Pak Song-chol, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK central committee and vice-presidents; Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army; Kye Ung-tae and Chon Pyong-ho, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; and other senior officials of the party and the government.

Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, made a memorial address.

Kim Hyong-chik worked heart and soul to carry out [and] solve the historical task of national liberation by the Korean people themselves and devotedly struggled to organise and mobilise all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces to the sacred fight for national liberation against the split of the ranks of the national liberation movement, he said, and continued:

Kim Hyong-chik, born in Mangyongdae, Nam-ri, Kopyong sub-county, Taedong County, South Pyongan Province, on July 10, 1894, conducted positive revolutionary activities from his middle school days, awakening and arming broad sections of people with the patriotic idea "high aim" and organised the Korean National Association in 1917 and guided it.

The Korean National Association under the guidance of Kim Hyong-chik expanded and strengthened in a short period its infrastructure throughout the country and in different areas of China where Koreans lived and laid a solid mass foundation for the anti-Japanese movement through various forms of activities such as masses enlightenment and education and opened a new phase to independently develop the Korean National Liberation Movement.

He looked for a new way of struggle, not giving up his revolutionary principle in successive prison life and put forward the policy of revolutionary armed activities and energetically directed the struggle to carry it into practice.

The armed units formed with young people of worker and peasant origin under his guidance dealt a political and military blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors and their stooges and powerfully encouraged the people to the anti-Japanese struggle through brisk military actions in the border areas and in the homeland.

The course of the revolutionary activities of Kim Hyong-chik is brilliantly decorated with his noble efforts to train his family members to be ardent patriots and great revolutionaries who would devote themselves to the country and the people, with his lofty intention to give a steadfast continuity to the vitality of the Korean revolution.

The family of Mangyongdae became a family of revolutionaries unprecedented in history, a family that brought up distinguished revolutionaries who took the van in the sacred struggle for national liberation thanks to the tireless education by Kim Hyong-chik and the example set by him in the brisk revolutionary struggle and the Korean people owe the appearance of the great leader of the revolution so anxiously awaited by them to the brilliant history of the great family that produced the great man of the nation.

Kim Hyong-chik, while fighting resolutely for the independence of the country and the liberation of the proletarian masses, passed away, to the sorrow of our people, in an alien land on June 5, 1926, leaving an earnest will to his children that they must restore the country without fail, even if their bones should be crushed and their bodies be torn to pieces.

Kim Hyong-chik's revolutionary life and undying feats in the struggle will shine long in the history of our people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and his lofty intention and noble idea are being successfully carried forward, yielding a great fruition, under the wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, the speaker said.

Kim Il-song Sends Message to OAU Leaders

SK0206114791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0905 GMT 2 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings Saturday to the 27th assembly of heads of state and government of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

In the message he said:

The current assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU will discuss important problems of great significance in the independent development of Africa such as founding an economic community of Africa and finally liquidating racism. This conforms to the purpose and desire of the entire African people to fulfil their responsibility and role as the masters of their destiny and Africa in compliance with the development of the present times and build a free and peaceful new Africa.

The Organisation of African Unity has played an important role for the complete liberation of Africa and in the settlement of urgent issues facing the continent.

The African countries will be able to surmount socio-economic difficulties in the way of advance and achieve peace and common prosperity of Africa by maintaining independence, building an independent national economy and strengthening the bonds of friendship, unity and cooperation.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people are standing firm on the side of the African people in the struggle to build an independent new life against all manner of domination and subjugation and will make active efforts to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the African people in the future.

Strength, Invincibility of 'Our Socialism' Noted

SK0106111991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 1 Jun 91

["Our Socialism is Invincible, Declares NODONG SINMUN"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—No force on earth can destroy socialism which is unequivocally supported and unanimously favored by broad masses of the people, the working class, farmers, working intellectuals and soldiers, our socialism which is being developed by the party and the people firmly united with one mind. It will win victory after victory, displaying its superiority and strength forever. NODONG SINMUN today declares this in a signed article headlined "Invincible Is Our Socialism That Has Struck Its Deep Roots in the Hearts of the People".

The author of the article says:

Socialism of chuche built under the wise leadership of the party and the leader is shining as a most solid socialism that has struck its strong roots in the hearts of all our people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"Our country socialism has taken deep root in the minds of the people and their faith in socialism can never be broken. "

The noble revolutionary traits of our people who cherish faith in socialism deep in their hearts are clearly proved in that they completely identify their destiny with socialism.

In our country socialism and people form one integral community of destiny which can never be divided. Socialism of our style is immediately the destiny, dignity and pride of each man of our people.

Our people leave their own destiny and that of their posterity entirely to the socialist homeland and look for all honour, happiness and brilliant future only on the socialist road. Our people who are fully enjoying an independent and creative life under the best socialist system for them refuse to take any other road than that of socialism even for billions of ounces of gold. They hold the socialist motherland dearer than their own lives.

Identifying socialism with their destinies, our people firmly believe the final victory of our style socialism as they believe themselves without the slightest vacillation in which way the wind may blow.

The revolutionary traits of our people who keep faith in socialism deep in their minds are clearly seen in that they hold dearest all victories, achievements and wealth gained in the struggle for socialism under the guidance of the party and the leader and firmly defend them.

In resolutely defending the valuable achievements gained on the road of socialism under the leadership of the party and the leader, our people concentrically manifest the principled stand and attitude especially in smashing the anti-socialist plots of the imperialists.

Our people, who are firmly defending their superior socialist system with high class consciousness, are not infected with liberalism, egoism and loafing infused by the imperialists and their hired buglers.

The reality of ours shows that the class consciousness of the people who have been educated in a revolutionary manner under the guidance of the party and the leader is very high and these people are not affected by any anti-socialist campaign of the imperialists.

The noble ideological and spiritual trait of our people who firmly believe in socialism is also fully displayed in adorning the history of socialist construction with heroic feats.

The total devotion and heroism of our people in socialst construction are not confined to a few persons. They are displayed by all members of society including workers, peasants and working intellectuals.

It is thanks to the wise leadership of the party and the leader that in our country socialism has struck deep roots in the hearts of the people and the entire people are staunchly advancing with unshakable faith in socialism.

It is under the tested guidance of the glorious party holding in high esteem at the head of revolution the respected leader, who they acclaimed for the first time in the national history spanning thousands of years. That our people have successfully built the best socialism and are widely known as the revolutionary people who have a firm faith in socialism.

For our people, the faith in socialism is at once the conviction of the greatness of the respected leader who has led our revolution at its head for over sixty years, taking upon himself the destinies of the time and revolution, fatherland and the nation, and the absolute trust in the greatness of our party which is carrying forward the blood of Korea and bringing honour to socialism of our style, upholding the slogan of modelling the whole society after the chuche idea.

Our people cherish the strongest faith in socialism because they have carried on the revolution in their way guided by the chuche idea, the most correct guiding idea, from the start of revolution under the leadership of the party and the leader and achieved the most solid single-hearted unity of the whole party and society.

It is also because they are carrying on the revolution under the guidance of the party in the best socialist society of chuche which the world people envy.

Our people's faith in socialism is undisputed and unshakable. Our people's faith in socialism which has been formed and cemented on the basis of ths great foundation, the great reality, that shines forever despite the change of generations and the flow of the time.

Kim Chong-il Work 'Evokes Lively Response'

SK0306112691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 3 Jun 91

["'Our Socialism for the People Will Not Perish', Comrade Kim Chong-il's Work, Evokes Lively Response From People"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)—Upon receiving "Our Socialism for the People Will Not Perish", a work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the entire officials, party members and working people are now filled with conviction and determination to struggle in defence of the chuche socialist system and for the accomplishment of the socialist cause under the wise guidance of the party and the leader.

Kim Kuk-tae, rector of Kim Il-song Higher Party School, said:

The work is a great revolutionary programme which powerfully demonstrated the invincibility of our socialism on the profound principles of the chuche idea and an encyclopedic work which gives a comprehensive exposition of all the theoretical and practical questions arising in accomplishing the socialist cause.

Through the work our people will cherish deep in mind great pride and confidence that our socialism which has been built in conformity with our specific conditions along the road they have chosen is the best and the conviction of our socialism which is ever victorious under the wise guidance of the party and the leader.

Labour hero Chong Chan-chu, chief of the Electric Hearth of the Steel Shop of the Chollima Steel Complex, noted:

Our people are now enjoying a happy material life under the deep care of the great leader and our party.

It is a steadfast will and honourable task of our people to defend forever and add lustre to our grateful system, our best socialist system in the world.

An Min-chol, chairman of the management board of the Sowon Cooperative Farm, Pyoksong County, South Hwanghae Province, pointed out:

Our agricultural working people are hardening their determination to deeply study the great idea contained in the work and make it their faith and more staunchly struggle along the road indicated by the party and the leader.

We will give fuller scope to the might of our socialism in which the leader, the party and the masses are united in one mind.

Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Ok Pong-nin said:

Officers and men of our People's Army, deeply conscious of their duty as the Army of the party and the leader, the Army of the country and the people, will defend with their lives the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who have established and made our best socialist system for the people shine on this land and safeguard our socialist system of chuche as firm as an iron-wall.

Daily Quotes Kim Chong-il's 5 May Work

SK0506011991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1617 GMT 4 Jun 91

["Socialism of Our Style Is Socialism That Fully Represents Aspirations and Demands of Working Class"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in his historical work dated May 5 "Our Socialism for the People Will Not Perish" said that our socialism meets the aspirations and desires of the working class most thoroughly. NODONG SINMUN today carries a by-lined article in this connection.

The article quotes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"Our socialism for the masses meets the aspirations and desires of the working class most thoroughly."

In the work he gave a comprehensive exposition of the essential features and advantages of our socialism for the people which is an embodiment of the great chuche idea.

The chuche idea is the ideological basis of our socialism. Hence our socialism for the people meets the aspirations and desires of the working class most thoroughly.

In our country all the members of society are being assimilated to the working class in conformity with the aspirations and desires of the working class and the principle of collectivism is strictly maintained in all sectors of social life, the article says, and continues:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's idea that our socialism is socialism that represents the aspirations and demands of the working class stresses the need to strengthen the leadership of the working class party.

The working class party is the only and one guiding force of socialist society and the position and role of the party cannot be replaced by any other political organisation.

Transfering the leadership over socialist society to other political parties than the working class party is as good as abandoning socialism. Without the leadership of the working class party it is impossible to guarantee the ideological and purposeful unity of the popular masses, display the collectivist superiority intrinsic to socialism and pave the untrodden path to communism.

Our party, as a working class party, assumes full responsibility for the revolution and construction. The position and leadership role of our party as the guiding force of socialist society are unshakable and unquestioned.

The party and the leader lead the revolution and construction believing in the working class and other sectors of people and the latter uphold the party and the leader, wholly entrusting their destiny to them. Hence the sure guarantee that our socialism is able to steadily consolidate and develop the superior socialism that meets the aspirations and desires of the working class most thoroughly.

Theory of Training Party Cadres Viewed

SK0506005991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1625 GMT 4 Jun 91

["Classical Work on Chuche-Based Theory of Training Party Cadres—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Monday dedicates an article to the 45th anniversary of the publication of the classical work "The Central Party School Is a Communist College To Train Party Cadres" by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on June 3, 1946.

Noting that the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his work gave a comprehensive exposition of the concrete direction and ways to systematically and purposefully train party cadres prepared politically and ideologically, the author of the article says:

The idea of uniting the workers, farmers, working intellectuals and other masses firmly around the party and training the students to be true servants for the people and other ideas and theories expounded in the work are a guideline to be continuously held fast to and applied in the future, too. The validity and invincible vitality of the chuche-based idea and theory of training party cadres clarified in the work have been fully demonstrated in the worthy struggle for dozens of years to strengthen our party and step up socialist construction.

Today Kim Il-song Higher Party School and other organs of training party cadres have been firmly built and the question of cadres which had been urgent in our party building and developing revolution has been solved successfully. This is a precious fruition of the unique theory of training party cadres which was propounded by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has developed and enriched in an all-round way the chuche-based theory of training party cadres put forward by the respected leader. The work "Some Tasks To Improve the Work of Training Party Cadres" published by the dear leader on June 12, 1981 holds a very important place.

The work gives a perfect exposition of all the theoretical and practical matters arising in effecting a new turn in training party cadres in conformity with the requirements of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea from the mission and task of the organs of training party cadres to the concrete ways of training more competent cadres more quantitatively and more qualitatively.

What is most important in the chuche-based theory of training party cadres indicated by our party is, first of all, the idea and theory that the organs of training party cadres should set it as a basic task to prepare the students to be the core elements of revolution who have the transparent revolutionary outlook on the leader and regard loyalty to the party as their life and soul and should carry it out successfully.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"Organs of training party cadres should more effectively work to establish the revolutionary outlook on the leader among students."

When the party cadres are firmly armed with the revolutionary outlook on the leader, they can devote boundless loyalty and filial devotion to the party and the leader, not breaking their revolutionary faith and principle under any circumstances, and successfully perform their duty as the hardcore of the party and the leading officials of the revolution.

What is important in the theory of training party cadres advanced by our party is also the idea and theory of training students in a revolutionary way and improving the quality of education.

These works are an encyclopedia which gives a comprehensive exposition of the new idea and theory of training party cadres of the ruling party and the monumental works which give a perfect elucidation of the important theoretical and practical questions of training the competent leading officials of our revolution.

Kim Chong-il's Work on Light Industry Viewed

SK0206112091 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1035 GMT 2 Jun 91

["Highly Important Guideline in Dynamically Making Revolution in Light Industry"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the first anniversary of the publication of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's historic work "On Dynamically Making a Revolution in Light Industry" (June 2, 1990).

In the work, Comrade Kim Chong-il analyses and reviews the enormous achievements and precious experiences in the development of light industry and indicates in a profound scientific way the tasks and ways of carrying on the revolution in light industry as required by the developing reality.

The article says:

The work serves as a bright beacon which makes it possible to solve all problems in the revolution in light industry our own way strictly from a chuche stand in conformity with the specific conditions of Korea and the desires of our people because it expounds all spheres and contents of the development of light industry in a wide and deep way.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il taught:

"It is our party's unshakable will and determination to make a revolution in light industry and bring about a radical turn in the production of consumer goods in the shortest time possible."

Our party, which sets it as the supreme principle of its activity to meet the steadily growing material and cultural needs of the people, laid down the policy of making a revolution in light industry in order to radically increase the production of consumer goods in a revolutionary way and meet the material and cultural demands of the people more satisfactorily in reliance on the economic potentials of the country and the existing foundation of light industry.

The revolution in light industry propounded by our party is a campaign to expand and strengthen the foundation of light industry production on the basis of modern technology, radically increase the production of consumer goods in a short span of time, markedly enlarge their variety and fundamentally improve their quality so as to meet the growing quantitative and qualitative demands of the people for consumer goods more satisfactorily.

The dear leader's historic work is a highly important guideline which gives flawless answers to all theoretical and practical problems in the revolution in light industry and a militant banner which powerfully encourages our party members and working people in the revolution in light industry.

The achievements made by our people in light industry after the publication of the work eloquently testify to the validity and great vitality of the ideas and theories set out in the historic work.

The revolution in light industry has been promoted dynamically over the last year with the result that the foundation of light industry has been consolidated, the quantity and variety of consumer goods have markedly grown and their quality improved considerably.

Our important task in dynamically making the revolution in light industry is to remarkably increase the quantity and variety of consumer goods and raise their quality to the world level in the shortest time possible in conformity with the desires and demands of the people.

'Extra-Large' Machine Production Detailed

SK0106052991 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0400 GMT 1 June 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)—Extra-large machines are produced in large quantities in Korea.

Of late the Yongsong Machine General Bureau manufactured 125,000 cubic metre centrifugal compressor and other extra-large centrifugal compressors and large high-pressure compounding tanks of various kinds.

The Taean heavy machine complex made 50,000 kw low-pressure thermal turbine and generator and 50,000 kw high-pressure thermal turbine and generator.

The Kim Chong-tae electric locomotive complex is mass-producing 7,000 h.p. 8-axle electric locomotives of new type and 100 ton wagons.

The production of an 18,000 cubic metre oxygen plant is being stepped up in the stage of completion at the Nakwon machine complex.

These extra-large machines are marked by a high degree of automation and precision and high speed.

The 3,000 ton press, the 6,000 ton press, the 10,000 ton press, the 8 metre turning lathe, the 18 metre turning lathe, the 70 metre gantry planer, the 125,000 kva hydraulic turbine, the 6,500 kw speed reducer and many other large machines have been produced till now from the 1960s in Korea.

Nation's Environmental Protection Projects Noted

SK0506152991 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1501 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)—Today is world environment day.

On this occasion Korea is pushing ahead with the projects of weighty significance in protecting living environment of the people.

According to Kim In-kuk, director of the Environmental Protection Department of the DPRK, a series of scientific and technological measures are being taken to prevent the process of rising temperature on the earth, new gas and dust absorbing facilities have been developed and introduced actively and more than 12,000 facilities for environmental protection put on modern lines across the country.

Measures for environmental protection have been taken in large chemical industrial cities. Tangible successes have been registered in this respect through the implementation of the steps taken by Hamhung, Chongjin, Sunchon, Kilju and other areas to purify refuse and sewage and remove noxious gas with a view to preventing possible pollution of air, seas and rivers.

Industrial establishments which are apt to pollute air and water are being removed or evacuated outside towns to keep them free of any pollution.

A vigorous drive is now going on to conserve nature better in different parts of the country.

Forests of more than 100,000 hectares and parks, recreation grounds and flower gardens of hundreds of thousands of square metres were created in the spring tree-planting period this year alone.

The banks of Taedong, Chongchon, Amnok and many other rivers and streams are being improved and river-dyke projects and dyke projects for controlling tidal water are progressing apace.

Korea has created about one million hectares of forests in recent five years.

The Paekdusan special nature conservation area and other areas for conserving nature, plants, animals, birds and fish resources have taken necessary protection measures on the basis of a systematic survey and registration of changes in natural environment, with the result that plants have multiplied and useful animals and fishes increased rapidly in number.

At the same time, active steps for environmental protection have been taken in cities and major industrial districts.

The Pyongchon Sewage Purification Centre was built in Pyongyang to dispose of sewage of 300,000 cubic metres a day and many other sewage purification centres and settling basins appeared at major cities and mines.

Dozens of more observation stations have been built in major cities and industrial districts to analyze the environmental conditions and take necessary steps.

KCNA Review of 4 Jun Pyongyang Press

SK0406115391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Press Review]

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry the full text of the answers of the great leader President Kim Il-song to question raised by the president of the KYODO News Service of Japan on June 1. NODONG SINMUN prints a message sent by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Guinean President Lansana Conte in reply to the latter's message of solidarity supporting the DPRK's proposal for national reunification.

Papers report that President Kim Il-song received a letter from the participants in the inaugural meeting of the Zimbabwe-Korea Solidarity and Friendship Association.

Given in the press is an account of a Yanggang Provincial meeting held to mark the 54th anniversary of the victory in the Pochonbo battle organized and commanded by President Kim Il-song.

On this occasion MINJU CHOSON comes out with an article headlined "Dawn of National Liberation Which Cast Confidence in Victory."

An article of the paper says the South Korean people are singing widely the immortal revolutionary song "Song of General Kim Il- song". Son Won-tae, a Korean in the United States, and his companion in a press conference stressed that President Kim Il-song is a great man of the great, says the press.

NODONG SINMUN carries news that foreign publications in articles on the 59th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army said President Kim Il-song is the iron-willed brilliant commander and participants in the DPRK book exhibition held in Mexico said that the Korean people who are led by the great leader is a most proud people.

A NODONG SINMUN article says the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il established a new system of summing up party life in the whole party and has wisely led the party members to strengthen their party life.

It runs an article entitled "Our Socialism is Socialism Which Thoroughly Applies Desire and Demand of Working Class."

Econews of the press includes reports about innovations in fertilizer production and transportation and effective weeding and tending of paddy and non-paddy fields in all rural communities.

NODONG SINMUN gives an account of a party arranged by the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea on the 60th birthday of Comrade Raul Castro Ruz.

The DPRK team is qualified for semi-finals of the Asian Women's soccer championships, reports the press.

South Korean news columns of the press include reports that more than 30,000 workers and students in Pusan and over 1,000 citizens and students in Kwangju staged anti-"government" struggle, waging fierce hit-and-run battles with police and students of university of foreign studies in Seoul poured flour and rotten eggs on the puppet acting prime minister.

Papers carry an account of meetings held at Kim Chaek University of Technology and the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Complex to denounce the No Tae-u ruling group's murderous atrocities and a report that martyr Pak Song-hui who was a student of Chonnam National University of South Korea was registered at Pyongyang University of light industry as an honorary student.

It is reported in the press that the representative of "Hanminjon" in Cuba called upon the Koreans in the United States to actively join in the democratisation of South Korea and the sacred cause of national reunification.

NODONG SINMUN in a commentary brands "plan to improve demonstration culture" brought forward by the South Korean authorities as a plan to crack down on the people's demonstrations.

MINJU CHOSON runs a commentary condemning the South Korean authorities for putting hardcore members of the lawful democratic organisations on the want list.

Given in the press is news that Comrade Jiang Zemin called for education in the near and modern history of China and the reality of the country and a test show of the film "Mao Zedong and His Son" was given in Beijing. Papers introduce the development of science and technology in Cuba.

Papers report that the democratic committee for supporting the socialist revolutionary charter of Madagascar called for defending socialism and the gains of the revolution, the Egyptian president called for convening an international conference for peace in Middle East, the Thai prime minister called for cooperation among ASEAN countries, the 54th meeting of the ministerial commission of the organisation of African Unity was held and the first vice-chairman of the Soviet state statistical committee informed that prices will continue to rise up in the Soviet Union.

"Strengthening International Solidarity Is Indispensable Demand of the Cause of Global Independence" is the title of a NODONG SINMUN article.

MINJU CHOSON comes out with an article headlined "Inevitable Step in the Prevailing Situation" in connection with the fact that the DPRK Government has no alternative but to enter the UN.

KCNA Review of 5 Jun Pyongyang Press

SK0506121591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Press Review]

[Text] Pyongyang june 5 (KCNA)—Papers here today print a message of greetings sent by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to President France Albert Rene on the 14th anniversary of the national day of the Republic of Seychelles.

Foreign mass media reported the answers of the great leader President Kim Il-song to questions raised by the president of the KYODO News Service, says the press.

Papers report that President Kim Il-song received letters from chuche idea study organisations of different countries which studied and disseminated his speech at the inaugural meeting of the 85th Inter-Parliamentary Conference "for a free and peaceful new world."

It is reported in NODONG SINMUN that member of the Supreme Council of Revolution of Madagascar Sosohany Andre and the Director of the SHIHATA News Agency of Tanzania highly praised President Kim Il-song as a tested statesman revered by all people and the president of the National Assembly of Namibia stressed that Korea is a true country centred on the popular masses.

The paper conveys words of South Korean people holding the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il at the head of the nation and following him.

Papers carry articles on the immortal exploits performed by Kim Hyong-chik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, on the 65th anniversary of his death (June 5, 1926).

Seen in papers are a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the participants in the national meeting of the children's union and an account of the opening of the meeting.

NODONG SINMUN editorially calls for concentrating all efforts on weeding upon finishing rice transplanting and humus-potted maize seedling transplanting.

MINJU CHOSON reports that the interior projects of dwelling houses in Tongil Street are being accelerated at a fast rate.

Appearing in papers are accounts of the arrival in Pyongyang of a delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and a banquet given for the delegation.

A ceremony of the completion of the groundwork of the Congress Hall of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania under construction with technical assistance of Korea was held, says NODONG SINMUN.

Printed in papers is a joint statement issued by the Korean National Peace Committee and the Korean anti-nuke peace committee in support of the "1,000-men declaration for the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula" recently made public by personages of different social strata in South Korea.

Seen in papers are a lawsuit with the International Court of Justice against the United States on its troops' occupation of South Korea made public by Kim Hwi-won, former chairman of the Kangwon Provincial District Committee of the "Reunification Democratic Party" and central permanent member of the "Democratic Liberal Party" of South Korea, at a press conference held in Pyongyang on June 4 and an account of the press conference.

Included in NODONG SINMUN news of the South Korean peoples anti-fascist struggle for democracy is a report that about 10,000 students and workers in Seoul held an informal rally to "crush the security-oriented rule and denounce the present 'regime'".

MINJU CHOSON in a commentary condemns the South Korean authorities' fascist murder of coed Kim Kwi-chong. NODONG SINMUN reports that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets staged a provocative special operation exercise in the area near the Military Demarcation Line.

It is reported in the paper that the Soviet of People's Deputies and power bodies of Chita Region, the Soviet Union, sent an ultimatum to the Soviet president in connection with the problem of the supply of footstuffs in the region and the commander of the border garrison of the State Security Committee of the Soviet Union referred to the strained situation in the border areas.

The paper informs the readers that a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party stressed the need to strengthen the party's leadership role, the Angolan president called for efforts for peace in the country, the Indonesian President stressed the need to maintain an independent stand, the Nepalese prime minister called for striving to build a new Nepal, the Syrian president demanded an impartial settlement of the Middle East problem, the Malaysian prime minister elaborated on the major tasks of the country and the chancellor of Germany apologised for the crimes of Nazis.

Papers observe the 14th anniversary of the national day of Seychelles.

NODONG SINMUN comes out with an article titled "Disarmament is Most Urgent Matter in Ensuring Peace."

MINJU CHOSON marks "world environment day."

South Korea

Yi Sang-ok: UN Admission To Occur 17 Sep

SK0506023591 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korea n 0200 GMT 5 Jun 91

[YONHAP from Tokyo]

[Text] Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok said yesterday that the simultaneous admission into the United Nations will be realized on 17 September, the opening day of the UN General Assembly session, following the UN Security Council's handling of the separate applications of the South and North for UN seats.

Minister Yi told this to Obuchi, secretary-general of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, who is on a visit to Korea.

Japanese papers said this is the first time that a definite timetable for UN admission has been announced.

No Tae-u on Japan's Role in DPRK UN Bid

OW0406142091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1410 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 4 KYODO—South Korean President No Tae-u said Tuesday that Japan's "principled stand" in its normalization talks with North Korea helped persuade Pyongyang to agree to separate membership in the United Nations.

He made the comment in a meeting with Keizo Obuchi, general secretary of the Ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), officials accompanying Obuchi said.

Pyongyang had insisted that separate membership would perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula, but reluctantly decided last week that it could not afford to let Seoul join by itself this fall.

During its three rounds of normalization talks so far with Pyongyang, Tokyo had continuously called for North Korea to drop its insistence that the two Korean governments share a single seat in the U.N.

During their 40-minute meeting, No and Obuchi agreed to maintain close contact between their countries in dealing with the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Obuchi praised South Korea's efforts in improving relations with China and Soviet Union, saying this led North Korea to change its policy on the U.N. membership.

Noting that peace in the Korean peninsula is important to Japan, Obuchi said he hopes to keep pace with Seoul through discussions while also welcoming changes in Pyongyang.

The South Korean President expressed gratitude toward Japan's attitude in the Tokyo-Pyongyang normalization talks, saying Tokyo is keeping its promise to South Korea to carry out the negotiations in line with the promotion of inter-Korean dialogue.

But he showed a cautious stance toward Pyongyang, saying that it will be difficult to establish friendly relations with North Korea as long as it continues what he called its "provocative, warlike and aggressive" attitude.

Earlier in the day, South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok told Obuchi that the U.N. General Assembly is likely to vote on Seoul and Pyongyang's applications for membership on September 17, at the opening of this year's session.

While North and South Korea will file separate applications, the U.N. Security Council will combine them into a package proposal as was done with East and West Germany, Yi said.

No 'Convinced' of Reunification in 'This Century'

SK0506131291 Seoul YONHAP in English 1223 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u said Wednesday he was firmly convinced that South and North Korea would be unified within this century, citing Pyongyang's recent decision to revise its U.N. policy as signs of changes that he said would bring forth a "decisive turning point" in the inter-Korean relations.

"A decisive turning point will come at any moment from this time on," said No at a reception held Wednesday to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Advisory Council for Democratic and Peaceful Unification.

"North Korea has shifted and decided to join the United Nations along with us in a move that signifies the changes which led Germanys to reunification are taking place on the Korean peninsula."

No said he is convinced of South-North unification before this century passes by. He said, "Change in North Korea is but a matter of time in view of the circumstances it is facing home and abroad."

"Having no ally to lean on, North Korea is no longer able to maintain its unrealistic dictatorship or sustain economy without opening its door," he said.

Permission Given To Meet North Christians

SK0506085791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0833 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government granted permission Wednesday for two groups of Christians to meet with Ko Ki-chun, secretary-general of North Korea's Christians Federation.

The Rev. Nam Chong-kyu and two others will contact Ko and one other North Korean during the 203rd General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States in Baltimore, Maryland. The meeting begins on Thursday.

Both groups were invited to the gathering, a spokesman for the Presbyterian Church of Korea said.

Chong Yon-taek, head of a lay group, was also given permission to meet with Ko in the United States.

Ko and Chong will discuss preparations for an international convention of Korean laity in August in either Pyongyang, Seoul or Jilin Province in China, an official of Chong's group said.

Obuchi, ROK Business Leader Discuss Rice Issue

OW0506063591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0553 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 5 KYODO—A top official of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) said Wednesday the issue of opening Japan's rice market should be settled through the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

LDP Secretary General Keizo Obuchi made the statement during talks with Yu Chang-sun, chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries, Japanese officials said.

Obuchi, who assumed the LDP's No. 2 post in April, is visiting Seoul as a guest of the South Korea-Japan parliamentarians' league.

Obuchi also told Yu that it would be difficult for Japan to open the rice market by imposing a new tariff as it did in liberalizing beef imports, the Japanese officials said.

In that case, Obuchi said, Japan would have to impose a tariff of 700 to 800 percent.

On another question, Obuchi expressed concern over South Korea's policy of diversifying import sources, which he said tended to limit imports from Japan, the Japanese officials said.

Yu defended the policy, noting that South Korea's growing deficit in its trade with Japan this year is likely to rise to 8 billion U.S. dollars.

China Proposes Seoul-Beijing Charter Flights

SK0506014591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0055 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP)—Direct air routes linking Seoul and Beijing or Shanghai are likely in the near future, with the Chinese hoping to operate charter flights on a trial basis, business and Transportation Ministry sources said Wednesday.

China recently offered to run charter flights twice a week between Beijing and Seoul and once a week between Shanghai and Seoul from July apparently in preparation for the opening of direct air service between the two countries, they said.

Despite an absence of diplomatic relations, the two countries operated 54 charter flights, 44 by Korean airlines and 10 by Chinese airlines, during the Beijing Asian Games last year, but China refused to allow charter flights after North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk visited China November last year.

Beijing's change of attitude seems to reflect the latest developments on the Korean peninsula, particularly North Korea's announcement that it would apply for U.N. membership separately from South Korea, the sources said.

China has selected a Boeing 767 for test flights on the Beijing- Seoul route and an Airbus 310 for the Shanghai-Seoul route, they said. The focus of the test will be communications and air traffic control systems.

The sources said Chinese officials showed keen interest in the systems during bilateral aviation talks in Beijing in mid-May.

China hopes to put charter flights on the Beijing-Seoul route on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and on the Shanghai-Seoul route on Fridays, according to the sources.

China's operation of charter flights on the Seoul-Beijing and Seoul-Shanghai routes would easily pay off, they said. Between 20,000 and 30,000 Taiwanese visit China every month on entry visas obtained in Hong Kong, which they also need visas to enter. As Taiwanese can enter South Korea without a visa, they would be likely to use Seoul instead of Hong Kong as the doorway to China.

Another reason for China's change of attitude may be Soviet efforts to facilitate establishment of direct air routes between South Korea and China, the sources said.

Aeroflot, the Soviet flag carrier, strongly wants to open a direct route linking Moscow, Beijing and Seoul. It is highly likely that the Soviets are pressing China to open a direct route with Korea as a condition for a China-Soviet aviation agreement, they said.

Technical Cooperation With USSR Detailed

SK0506082991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0751 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the Soviet Union agreed Wednesday on the details of technology transfers, commercialization, scientific and technological cooperation and exchanges of science and technology personnel.

In the first meeting of Korean and Soviet science and technology ministers, it was decided to start the transfer and commercialization of nine technologies on which institutions of the two countries have reached agreement out of 48 selected for joint research and commercialization.

The two nations will spread the remaining 39 projects over the next five years, according to a protocol signed by the science ministers.

They will set up a Korean-Soviet scientific and technological cooperation center at the Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) and a Soviet-Korean scientific and technological cooperation center at the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The centers will exchange scientists, technicians and scientific and technological information.

The nine projects include development of technologies to make artificial diamonds, to be jointly carried out by Korea's Iljin Diamond Co., KIST and the institute for super-hard materials of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

Science and Technology Minister Kim Chin-hyon led the 11-member Korean delegation to the meeting, which opened Saturday, and the Soviet side was led by N.P. Laverov, president of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology.

The two sides will form a consortium to develop and commercialize new materials and automobile technologies. Korean businesses, the Korea-Soviet scientific and technological center and Soviet institutes will participate.

As part of the exchange of scientists and technological experts, up to 50 Soviet researchers in aerospace, new materials and machinery will be invited to Korea every year from 1992.

It was agreed in principle in March that Korea will invite Soviet scientists to give lectures, provide technical assistance and conduct joint research in Korean universities and research institutes.

Korean institutes, including KIST and the Korea Machinery Research Institute, will establish a joint office in Moscow to collect scientific information and promote joint research with Soviet organizations.

Korea will send a science attache to Moscow in the latter half of the year and hold an exhibition of Soviet technologies in Seoul late this year or early next year.

The second Korean-Soviet science ministers' meeting will be held in Moscow in the first half of 1992.

Exports to Middle East Rise After Gulf War

SK0406045391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 4 (YONHAP)—Korea exported 584 million U.S. dollars of products to the Middle East in March-April, up 39 percent from 420 million dollars in the same period last year, according to the Korea Foreign Trade Association (KFTA).

General trading companies sold 317 million dollars of goods in the region in April alone, up 46.8 percent from 216 million dollars a year earlier.

January-April exports were 881 million dollars, up 10.4 percent from 798 million dollars, and the upward trend is continuing, so general trading companies are revising their export goals, officials at KFTA said.

The growth following the termination of the Gulf war was propelled by the United Arab Emirates actively importing textiles, electric and electronic appliances, cars and steel to replace worn-out stock, the spokesman said.

Exports to the Middle East by Sunkyong Ltd. have averaged 400,000 dollars a month since March, up from an average of 300,000 dollars in January and February, and Hanil Synthetic Fiber Industry Co. has hiked its 1991 export goal from 50 million dollars to 60 million dollars.

Daewoo Corp. increased its goal from 356 million dollars to 402 million dollars, but the company now is expected to revise it again. Kolon will also lift its goal.

The Korea Trade Promotion Corp. predicts Korean exports to the region for all of 1991 will amount to 3 billion dollars, up from last year's 2.611 billion dollars.

Exports to Iran Said To Increase 168 Percent

SK0506023391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0204 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP)—South Korean exports to Iran soared 168 percent to 273.789 million U.S. dollars in the first four months from 102.192 million dollars during the same period last year, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (Kotra) said Wednesday.

Shipments to Iran accounted for 31 percent of Korea's total exports to the Middle East in January-April of 881 million dollars, up 10.4 percent from 798 million dollars a year earlier, a Kotra official said.

Korea sold 36.138 million dollars of synthetic fabric and 12.554 million dollars of electric wire to Iran, for growth rates of 646.8 percent and 627.8 percent, respectively, as well as 7.85 million dollars of television sets, 7.27 million dollars of alloyed steels and 38.62 million dollars of electric and electronic goods.

Items with over 100 percent increase rates were non-ferrous metals, rubber products and polyvinyl chloride (pvc).

Korean textiles, steel products and tires have a price edge in the Iranian market, though government-level economic cooperation between Seoul and Tehran contributed to the brisk two-way trade, the official said.

Korean exports to Iran were likely to top 800 million dollars by the end of the year, he said.

Efforts Toward Signing EC Agreements Planned

SK2705125591 Seoul YONHAP in English 1211 GMT 27 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 27 (YONHAP)—Negotiators of South Korea and the European Community [EC] agreed on Monday to make concerted efforts to conclude accords on bilateral cooperation in communications and science techonology, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The decision was made in a consultative meeting between the Korean delegation headed by Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and its EC counterpart led by EC Commission Vice President Frans Andriessen.

The two sides also agreed in principle to form a joint committee to deal with cooperation in the communications field, officials said.

Both sides reached an agreement to collaborate for a successful settlement of the Uruguay Round negotiations of the world trade talks to keep and develop free trade system.

Yi said at the meeting that the EC is hampering bilateral trade promotion by frequently imposing anti-dumping duties on Korean goods and demanded the investigation into Korean goods be conducted in a fair and objective manner. He also asked for the lifting of a French ban on Korean automobiles at an earlest date.

Yi expressed his hope that all 12 EC nations would take part in the Taejon Trade Fair in 1993 and got a positive answer from Adriessen, officials said.

The EC side asked Korea to do more to open its financial market and ease its import restrictions for agricutural produce and liquor.

EC officials also called on Korea to make efforts to conclude bilateral negotiations on intellectual property rights as soon as possible.

Aftermath of Students' Assault on Chong Reported

Education Minister Resigns

SK0506101691 Seoul YONHAP in English 1005 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP)—Education Minister Yun Hyong-sop handed in his resignation Wednesday afternoon, taking responsibility for Monday's student assault on Prime Minister Chong Won-sik.

"I feel a sense of responsibility over the incident as incumbent education minister," Yun said when handing in his resignation to Chong. Chong is expected to deliver Yun's letter of resignation to President No Tae-u shortly.

The 63-year-old premier was pelted with eggs and flour, and kicked and punched by a group of student protesters for about 30 minutes after he finished a lecture at the Hanguk University of Foreign Studies.

Kim Tae-chung Demands Apology

SK0506092191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0904 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Songnam, South Korea, June 5 (YONHAP)—Top opposition leader Kim Tae-chung demanded that students apologize for assaulting Prime Minister Chong Won-sik and warned the government not to use their actions as an excuse for a crackdown at a party rally on Wednesday.

His criticism of the students for pelting Chong with eggs and flour, as well as administering kicks and punches, at Hanguk University of Foreign Studies in eastern Seoul on Monday evening is but one shot in a volley of criticisms.

"The students involved in the assault should apologize to the people as their behavior cannot be justified by any means," Kim will said [as received]. A copy of his speech was released hours before the rally took place at the municipal gymnasium in Songnam.

"The government, however, should not go beyond the fair limit in dealing with the students in a bid to exploit the assault as a chance to strengthen its heavy-handed rule.

"If the government abuses the incident, it will face a revival of political unrest by nullifying the public's common agreement to ban violence and by raising distrust of, and opposition to, the government," he argued.

His new democratic party would strictly observe the law while campaigning for the June 20 local elections and order all NDP candidates not to buy votes, he promised in the speech.

His party has suffered internal and external unrest since a party official came under suspicion of selling NDP [New Democratic Party] nominations.

Kim also declared his opposition to the government's "heavy-handed rule" and demanded it renounce revision of the Constitution to introduce a parliamentary cabinet system.

Antileftist Group Considered

SK0506044591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0415 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP)—The government, in response to Monday's attack on the prime minister, is seriously contemplating institutionalizing a device to eradicate leftist and anti-democratic elements, a high-placed source said Wednesday.

The organization for "protecting the free, democratic system" may be styled after a similar body established by the former West Germany to fight its growing leftist threat, the source said.

The government has concluded that anti-democratic and anti-government forces were behind the attack on the prime minister and that their infiltration must be blocked, the source said.

"An institutional measure to protect the system of government may be reviewed for this purpose," he said.

The idea was reportedly suggested during an emergency cabinet meeting Tuesday called by Deputy Prime Minister Choe Kak-kyu to discuss the student attack on Prime Minister Chong Won-sik, who was pelted with eggs and flour and manhandled for more than 30 minutes by radical students.

West Germany had a similar organization, and a German court ruled that establishment of the organization was constitutional despite criticism from the opposition that it violated people's basic rights, he said.

"The name and purpose may be different, but suggestions were made that a similar body is needed," the source said.

Attack Said 'Act of Terrorism'

SK0506012391 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jun 91 p 8

[Editorial: Campus Terrorism]

[Text] The act of terrorism perpetrated by student mobs against a visiting guest lecturer at a local university greatly shocked the nation which has grown weary of and annoyed at the protracted and violent student activism of recent weeks.

The victim of the loathsome atrocity was none other than Prime Minister-designate Chong Won-sik and the scene of the outbreak was Hanguk University of Foreign Studies which is devoted primarily to nurturing refined future leaders in Korea's international communications and exchange fields.

The career professor and past minister of education was on campus to lecture his last class Monday evening. Some radical students broke into the classroom, pelted the visitor with eggs and flour and manhandled him before he narrowly escaped from the mob action of agitated students.

All sane citizens who witnessed the riotous sight on television were appalled at this bizarre happening in our midst. The threat and humiliation inflicted upon the senior educator and ranking government official could not be worse. At the same time, the incident cast serious discredit on the reputation of the institution and the impropriety of the students involved, almost irrevocably.

Resort to force has no place in a free and just society. No political grievance or personal grudge one might have against the official justifies such rude and brutal behavior which far exceeds sheer heckling and similar obstructive tactics.

Of all people, students should be the last to insult, rough up and terrorize their professors. It is much more than criminal—it is simply uncivilized, unethical and inhumane. The incoming prime minister did justice to his career by defying the tense atmosphere on campus to fulfill his teaching responsibility for the semester. He certainly deserved due respect and safety as a man and, above all, as a teacher.

Those self-righteous and reckless student radicals need to undergo profound soul-searching and acquire the rudiments of civic virtue and human values before dabbling in puerile ideological rhetoric and utopian political crusades.

Force Behind Activism Examined

SK0506034691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 5 Jun 91

[By Yi Tong-min]

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (OANA-YONHAP)—Monday's student attack on the prime minister is raising hard questions about exactly who is behind the activism and violence on South Korean campuses.

The government and much of the public ranted in outrage after radical students hurled eggs and flour, kicked and punched 62-year-old Prime Minister Chong Won-sik, who was making his last lecture at the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS).

Chong was manhandled for 30 minutes before making his escape in a taxi.

The incident was immediately seen as a sign that student activism has lost its ethical and moral moorings, and seriously damaged the public credibility of, and support for, the student movement.

The authorities say that violent protesters, such as those who are responsible for incidents like Monday's, are a minority among the student population and that there are more "silent bystanders" who are not joining in the campus activism.

Education Ministry statistics show the number of demonstrations is slowly decreasing. In the first semester of 1988 there were 1,447 protests, in the second semester there were 1,041. In 1989, there were 1,082 demonstrations in the first semester and just 616 in the second semester.

Last year, there were 1,032 demonstrations the first semester and 749 the second semester.

Before the country boiled up over after the police killing of a college student on April 26, police claim most protests lacked mass support and drew only 200 to 300 ralliers.

Some officials even claim that the active protesters represent a mere 1 percent of the student population, and that they are the main instigators of violence such as Monday's attack on the prime minister.

Opinion leaders say the time has come for the students to seek a new method of protest, one that is more responsible and less unpopular.

Kim Yong-kuk, vice president of Seoul National University (SNU), says students had no choice but to resort to street protests and mass struggle in the days when authoritarian regimes were in power. Times have changed, he writes in a recent book on the student movement, and the framework of campus activism from the older days no longer works as the nation enters a democratic stage with active pursuit of national unification.

The radical students must boldly throw away their reactionary ideologies and establish a non-violent movement, Kim says.

Social studies Professor Han Sang-chin at SNU notes a widening gap between the radicals and the masses.

Claiming the students have been unable to take in all the fast changes internationally and domestically, such as the unification of Germany and inter-Korean talks, Han calls for "new thinking" on the part of the students.

Unless they seek alternate methods, the students will be unable to win support among the public, he says.

If the number of protest instigators is as small as the authorities suggest, the blame will have to be turned to the "silent majority" who stand on the sidelines and do nothing. The attack on the prime minister aroused rare public emotion, but only after six weeks of violent street demonstrations by students and dissidents.

The real root of the problem may be the vast gap of misunderstanding and misinterpretation between the government and the student activists. The silent public, however, should be the true judge of who deserves support and must now speak up, analysts say.

Incident Said 'Turning Point'

SK0506012291 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jun 91 p 2

[By staff reporter Pak Mu-chong]

[Text] What a shame!

The shocking incident at a "sanctuary of learning" on Monday shows where the so-called "movement for democratization" of students is at.

Prime Minister Chong Won-sik, who was determined to crown his teaching career with perfect marks, was seized by student radicals who cut off his last lecture at Hanguk University of Foreign Studies.

The depraved students hit the 63-year-old professor with eggs and poured flour over him, before they dragged him around the campus. Some students kicked and punched him.

No harsh words can express the anger felt at such immoral behavior of students.

A citizen in his 40s, asked by reporters to comment, said, "I'd like to emigrate. I'm afraid that my children may follow suit. So, I turned off the TV."

A flood of telephone calls, condemning the brutal act of students, almost paralyzed business at mass media organizations after television footage showed Chong, covered with a mixture of egg and flour, being crushed by some 500 milling students.

The incident is expected to become a turning point in the students' movement, judging from the degree of citizens' rage.

Angry President No Tae-u, dubbing it "premeditated and unethical," ordered a thorough investigation and harsh punishment of those involved. He also called for "fundamental measures to correct the ill climate on campus which allowed such an incident to take place."

The misfortune could have been expected in light of the current situation in the students' movement.

Since Kang Kyong-tae, a Myongji University student, was clubbed to death by riot policemen on April 26, the government has maintained a rather "mild" stance on raging anti-government protest led by activist students and dissidents like Mun Ik-hwan and Paek Ki-wan.

Immediate signs, judging from the way No expressed his extreme anger, are that the reckless act of the militant students is bringing about a big wave of "hawkish" countermeasures by law-enforcement authorities.

Political analysts say that the government eventually brought the calamity on itself by taking a lukewarm attitude against the very forces attempting to topple it through violent street demonstrations.

A Chongwadae official pointed out, "We have to pay attention to the fact that students of 'Chondaehyop', or the national students' alliance, reported their assembly in Pusan to mark its fifth year Saturday, vowing to hold a peaceful rally."

"But, in fact, they prepared 40,000 firebombs, determined to turn the rally into a street fight with police without fail," he noted.

The government should keep in mind that student activists and dissidents are not mere demonstrators, but radical anti-state forces.

The government's way of handling the case of "invaders of Myongdong Cathedral" and the "protectors" of the body of a Sungkyungwan University co-ed at Paek Hospital in downtown Seoul is also listed as one of the main elements leading the radicals to ignore law and order.

Behind the militant student activists opposing a police autopsy for nearly two weeks is Rev. Mun, who is now on a parole with a stay of execution of his five-year jail term. The leading dissident was convicted in 1989 for his clandestine visit to Pyongyang.

The aged Christian, openly incites the students, saying "We will not hold a funeral for patriot Kim Kwi-chong (the co-ed who died during a street demonstration) until No steps down."

The "democratic fighter" is free and does whatever he wants to in violation of the law.

What is the real purpose of student radicals who are smoking in front of the hospital, holding steel pipes with masks and displaying firebombs?

The immediate response of radical students was that "we feel pride in having punished the man who suppressed the Chongyojo (outlawed teachers' labor union)." This shows what the real situation is.

Students Vow To Hold Scheduled Street Rally

SK0506044391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0404 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP)—Areas of downtown Seoul are feared to turn into battlefields between anti-government protesters and police Wednesday afternoon as the police have warned they will break up any attempt to hold a scheduled street rally.

Seoul Metropolitan Police said Wednesday morning they would not allow the rally, planned for 6 P.M. near the Paek Foundation Hospital in the heart of Seoul, to honor Kim Kwi-chong, the Sungkyunkwan University student who died on May 25 during a demonstration. Her body is being kept in the hospital under guard by her fellow students, who are barring police attempts to take it away for an autopsy.

Police Chief Kim Won-hwan said he sent a written ban to the rally organizers at 2 A.M. and stressed that the police would instantly break up any crowd and take stern punishment against those involved.

Dissidents and radical students have held eight street rallies for Kim since her death, but the police made little effort to stop them.

Organizers said they would go ahead with the scheduled rally, the first since Prime Minister Chong Won-sik was attacked on campus Monday with eggs and flour.

The government, declaring the incident pre-meditated and a challenge to the nation, announced it would make efforts to prevent a recurrence and hinted at a tougher crackdown on anti-government forces.

Sungkyunkwan University students plan to parade through the streets after a prayer meeting for Kim at noon on the campus and hold a rally resolving to protect Kim's body at 2 P.M., but the police said they would allow the parade only if participants in the two meetings start off together, are not accompanied by a traditional Korean band, do not use placards, keep to the sidewalk, and march in silence.

Lawmaker Charged With Accepting Bribe Money

SK0506091391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0853 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Songnam, South Korea, June 5 (YONHAP)—Prosecutors arrested Rep. Yu Ki-chun, 67, on Wednesday afternoon on a charge of taking 280 million won (386,000 U.S. dollars) in return for awarding local council candidates party nominations.

The arrest warrant was issued at 4:30 P.M. by the Songnam Branch of the Suwon District Prosecutor's Office.

The former chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party's Hanam and Kwangju Joint District Chapter resigned from the party last week, when he came under public fire for the bribery.

Seven people were booked without physical detention on charges of paying Yu for DLP nominations in the June 20 polls for city and provincial councils.

He is the second person charged under the political fund law after an opposition party official was sued by a candidate who failed to win a national constituency seat in the 1985 general election after paying 100 million won to be nominated.

Belonging to Kim Yong-sam's faction in the ruling party, Yu is also the 14th lawmaker arrested since President No Tae-u took office in February 1988.

Government's 'Rosy' Economic Picture Questioned

SK0406021991 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jun 91 p 8

["News in Review" column by Assistant Economic Editor Pak Chang-sok]

[Text] Recently, the government's major economic barometers have been fully loaded with rosy pictures. But, down-to-earth questions are being asked as to whether the Korean economy is really turning around—enough to sway popular misgivings. The answer is "no." The reality is a far cry from the government's upbeat outlook. On top of these bright macroeconomic news, development projects have been introduced in increasing numbers of late. Some critics suspect that these glowing economic reports come out of the government's publicity campaign, ostensibly aimed at the upcoming local elections in larger cities and provinces.

Government-released surveys show that the economy grew by 8.9 percent in the first quarter of this year to mark the highest growth rate among its Asian rivals. Officials from the government authorities and state-affiliated think tanks forecast a high growth rate of 8.5 percent for the whole of the year. The original estimate was 7 percent. Officials say that the industrial world is poised to snap out of the slump, propelled by growing output in manufacturing and mining. "Glimmering signs of an economic pickup have begun to loom on the horizon," says Deputy Premier Choe Kak-kyu, concurrently top economic policymaker.

Particularly interesting is that commodity and housing prices have been reported to be stabilized by the government authorities, although there is little evidence to support that claim.

Despite the officials' optimistic announcements, few believe that the economy has been faring well. Prices skyrocket. Stock prices have hit the rock bottom and the current account deficit has been snowballing.

Bothering the people most is the runaway inflation which has jumped to the neighborhood of 6 percent for the first five months of this year, a trend rarely seen in its rival countries. If this trend continues, it is really hard to expect a single-digit inflation rate for the whole of the year although the government has pledged to do so.

The stock prices, which have long been in the doldrums, marked a yearly low of 613.34 points last week and it is hard to expect an early rebound in the local bourse. Korea is the only country in the world, whose capital market has suffered so long. Stocks on Wall Street surged to record highs last week, apparently fueled by increasing signs that the recession-bound U.S. economy is starting to turn around.

In addition, the trade account during January-May period of this year notched up 6.3 billion U.S. dollars in the red and some predict that the yearly deficit would reach 10 billion dollars, despite the government's pledge to curb the shortfall at below 7 billion dollars. This is in sharp contrast with Japan's current account surplus, which quadrupled in April.

The latest "bright" economic news, revealed by the government authorities, was concerned with the fluctuations of increase rates on exports and imports last month. The survey shows that the exports have begun to outpace imports in May in terms of increase rates. The gains in exports is a welcome news. But, it is premature to make a bullish forecast for the future of exports as the increase in exports was deemed a temporary trend, caused by external elements such as the American economic recovery and the strong Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar. Experts observe that the perkup in exports will not last long unless such structural internal problems as labor force shortages and improvement of goods quality are settled.

By all appearances, there really has been no evidence to give consumers confidence of an economic pickup as of yet although the government is pinning some of its hopes for further rise in exports, a main engine of the national economy. There are only question marks as to whether the announced economic policies are capitalized on for political gains ahead of the crucial local elections, scheduled for June 20.

The election management authorities warned against the administration's reckless publicity of unrealistic economic projects in the face of this major political event.

The current economic hardship has several causes. What has to be criticized first is the presentation of short-sighted policies aimed at gaining popularity from the people. A thing to be kept in mind at this time is that economic interests should in no way fall victim to politics.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

PAS Official on Arrest of Forestry Officials

BK0506020191 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Jun 91 p a2

[Excerpt] The Parti Islam Malaysia (PAS) government of Kelantan state does not want 11 Malaysian state forestry officials to be tried in Thailand on charges of trespassing and cutting trees in a national forest reserve.

In a telephone interview with THE NATION, PAS information chief Haji Subky Latiff called the tree-cutting incident a "misunderstanding" and said "the matter can clearly be settled out of court by both Malaysia and Thailand."

Haji Subky also said the 11 Malaysian officials were trying to stop illegal logging, and were not cutting down trees themselves.

The suspects are expected to be formally charged in the Narathiwat provincial court within the next few days after a joint committee supervising the investigation examines the evidence gathered by police, he said.

The northeast peninsular state of Kelantan is separated from the southern Thai province of Narathiwat by the Golok River. The 11 Kelantan officials, including state forestry director Johari Baharuddin, were detained 100 metres in Thai territory last Wednesday by the Thai Border Patrol Police and soldiers.

The Malaysian government claims the officials were on a routine patrol within the Malaysian border to check illegal logging activities in the Jeli Forest, about 90 km from Kota Baru, where the incident occurred.

Johari and two others were released last Friday after their relatives posted bail amounting to Bt500,000. The other eight are still being detained in Narathiwat's Muang district police station.

"The 11 state forestry officials arrested are not timber businessmen but genuine Malaysian government employees looking into complaints of illegal logging along the Thai-Malaysian border," said Haji Subku. "This whole thing is ridiculous. It's a case where the culprits of illegal logging have gone free and the enforcement officers have been arrested." [passage omitted]

Bail Set for Eight Officials

BK0406152191 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in Malay 1430 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] A district court in Narathiwat, Thailand today allowed eight officials and personnel of the Kelantan Forestry Department to be released on bail amounting to 6.56 million baht or about 656,000 ringgit. Announcing a decision in his office at about 6 PM Malaysian Standard Time, Senior Magistrate [name indistinct] allowed each of them to be released on bail of 820,000 baht or 82,000 ringgit. They are facing two charges—stealing timber and entering the country without valid travel documents. However, those involved could not be released today because the defense counsel only had 420,000 ringgit to pay the bail. The court gave the assurance that those held would be released on bail tomorrow if the defence counsel could provide the money needed.

Assistant Superintendents Haji Yusof Abdul Rahman and Syed Azar Syed Mazri, supervisor Yusof Salih, rangers Mr. Yusof Che Mat, Sidek Sanif, and Ramli Abdullah, and guides Mustaffa Ibrahim and Yaakob Awang were arrested by Thai authorities on 29 May. They appeared at the same court this morning. Second Magistrate [name indistinct] complied with the request of prosecuting officer [name indistinct], who is also police chief of Sukhirin District where the incident took place, to have them detained for another 12 days for further investigation. Police have also asked the court to reject the bail on the grounds that they are foreigners, thus raising fear of their escape. The lawyers handling the bail are [names indistinct].

Australia's Hawke Not To Meet With Mahathir

BK0506110691 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Australia's Prime Minister Bob Hawke will not attend the meeting of the Commonwealth high level appraisal group to be chaired by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed in London next week.

His message was communicated to the Commonwealth Secretariat by the Australian Government and reported by Malaysia's National News Agency, BERNAMA. News of Mr. Hawke's absence in the special high level meeting of 10 prominent Commonwealth leaders in London on Tuesday [11 June] and Wednesday, means that an expected meeting with the Malaysian prime minister to iron out differences between the countries will now be put off to a later date.

Malaysia [has] already taken offence to what was perceived as a spate of bad publicity about the country in the Australian media and problems confounded by Australian position to impose restrictions on some Malaysian exports. It is unlikely that Dr. Mahathir will meet with any other representatives of the Australian Government to the meeting not on the same level as himself to discuss the problem.

Foreign Minister on 'Latest' EAEG Development

BK0306153491 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in Malay 1430 GMT 3 Jun 91

[Text] Japan has yet to make a decision on whether or not to reject the establishment of the East Asian Economic Grouping [EAEG] pending ASEAN's stance on the Malaysian proposal. Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said Japanese Prime Minister Mr. Toshiki Kaifu informed him in Japan last week that Japan was following developments on the proposal to be discussed at the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting next month. ASEAN will make its stance known then.

Datuk Abdullah said he told Mr. Kaifu that ASEAN senior officials meeting had agreed to set up a working committee to study the proposal and issue an ASEAN paper. He said this was the latest development on the matter.

Mr. Kaifu said Japan would wait for the decision of the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting before making a decision on the EAEG.

Three Newsmen Barred From PAS General Assembly

BK0306104691 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 1 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Fri—Reporters from THE NEW STRAITS TIMES [NST], Berita Harian and UTUSAN MALAYSIA covering the on-going PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party] general assembly at the party headquarters in Taman Melewar here today were rudely asked to leave the premises.

The reporters were spotted by the party's security workers as they were approaching party president Haji Fadzil Mohamed Nor and Kelantan Menteri Besar [Chief Minister] Haji Nik Abdul Aziz Nik Mat during tea break after the opening ceremony.

The reporters were waiting outside PAS headquarters since 9 am to cover the three-day assembly.

The first to be told to leave the premises were the newsmen from the NST and BERITA HARIAN.

At about 11.30, security officer instructed one of his colleagues to ask the reporters to leave. The reporters then moved to another part of the compound.

Five security workers confronted the reporters again and asked them for their identifications.

When NST's Azran Aziz and his BERITA HARIAN counterpart Wan Hamidi Hamid identified themselves, one of the workers asked for the whereabouts of another BERITA HARIAN reporter, Mohamad Shah Abdullah.

"Mana kawan awak yang kurang ajar tadi (where is your ill-mannered friend?). You are not supposed to cover this event," the worker said.

He said the security workers received fresh instruction from party leaders this morning to be on the lookout for reporters from the three newspapers.

When the commotion started to attract a crowd the reporters left the scene to avoid any untoward incident.

However, media representatives from BERNAMA, TV3, WATAN, THE STAR and CHINESE newspapers and foreign Press and magazines were allowed in.

Singapore

Navy Chief Transferred; Minesweepers Purchased

BK0306144691 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 1 Jun 91 p 2

[Text] Commodore James Leo, the Chief of Navy, received a rousing send-off from 1,300 officers and servicemen as he handed over his command of the Republic of Singapore Navy (RSN) to Colonel Teo Chee Hean yesterday.

The Navy Chief of six years has been seconded to the Port of Singapore Authority as it executive director. His move follows 22 years of distinguished service with the Singapore Armed Forces [SAF].

His successor, Col Teo, is the present Director, Joint Operations and Planning Directorate, and holds the concurrent appointment of Deputy Chief of Navy.

Both Commodore Leo and Col Teo assume their new appointments today.

The post left vacant by Col Teo will be filled by the present SAF Second Infantry Brigade commander, Colonel Lee Hsien Yang.

In his farewell speech, Commodore Leo said the navy has grown in strength and its role in the defence and security of Singapore was no longer in doubt.

He said that compared to the navy of the past, the RSN was now a "more balanced force" with its recently-acquired anti-submarine capability. He also announced the purchase of four minesweepers which will give the RSN competence in mine warfare.

Commodore Leo also pointed out the importance of joint operations with other services of the SAF. He said: "We will never have enough ships to conduct this maritime mission alone, nor do we need to.

"For we have the distinct advantage of having an air force that understands and which is able to operate jointly with us in the maritime arena."

Commodore Leo said that good bilateral ties with the ASEAN neighbours, the US and the FPDA [Five Power Defense Arrangement] extra-regional partners provided the additional framework for maintaining stability in the region.

This, in turn, has helped reduce the need for a larger navy.

Yesterday's handing-over ceremony started with a sailpast in the Singapore Straits. Commodore Leo, sailing onboard Victory, the first of the navy's missile corvettes to be launched, reviewed a line-up of 11 RSN vessels.

The sea review was followed by a ceremony at Pulau Brani Naval Base where Commodore Leo presented a navy telescope to Col Teo symbolising the handing over of command.

Eleven contingents representing the three services were on parade. SAF's Chief of Defence Force, Lieutenant-General Winston Choo was guest of honour.

Cambodia

VONADK: Khieu Samphan Statement in Indonesia

BK0506032091 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Jun 91

["Full text" of statement of Khieu Samphan, head of the party of Democratic Kampuchea and Cambodian vice president in charge of Foreign Affairs, made on 2 June at Jakarta meeting between the Paris International Conference on Cambodia cochairmen and the four Cambodian factions—read by announcer]

[Text] Your excellencies the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC]; your excellency the special envoy of the UN secretary general; your highness; excellencies; ladies and gentlemen:

First of all, allow me to express, on behalf of the party of Democratic Kampuchea [DK], deepest thanks to His Excellency Ali Alatas, Indonesian foreign minister, and all his colleagues for the warm reception and all facilities given to all of us during our stay in your beautiful capital this time as well as on past occasions when we have attended meetings in Jakarta.

This Jakarta meeting is yet another outstanding piece of evidence that attests to the unswerving support and assistance of His Excellency President Suharto, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Indonesian people to our Cambodian people's cause of national independence.

Our Cambodian people can never forget this noble and valuable support and assistance.

At the same time, I am honored and happy to express profound thanks and deep gratitude to the two PICC cochairmen for inviting us to this meeting.

In your capacity as PICC cochairmen, you have made tireless efforts in seeking a comprehensive political solution for the Cambodian problem so that Cambodian can regain peace with independence and territorial integrity. Particularly, your excellencies have made special efforts in line with the spirit of the Paris joint communique dated 23 December 1990 toward reconvening the meeting of the PICC Coordinating Committee.

We, as well as the other two parties of the Cambodian National Resistance, have proposed on several occasions that this meeting be held as soon as possible. Therefore, we are very happy that finally your efforts have brought this Jakarta meeting to fruition.

We are attending this meeting in a spirit of giving all physical and mental cooperation to your excellencies, the cochairmen, in order to blaze a trail toward reconvening the meeting of the PICC Coordinating Committee as soon as possible.

Your excellencies, the cochairmen, after the conclusion of this morning's meeting, I will give a detailed explanation on our stance regarding the true nature of the war which is raging in our Cambodia. We cannot ignore the true nature of this war if we want to settle it correctly. I will inform your excellencies of this matter in our letter to the two cochairmen. In the letter, we will also give details of the results of all our past efforts to seek a solution to ending the war in Cambodia and obstacles to it.

I would like to recall that the first document dated 28 August 1990 is the framework document that the five permanent members called on all parties concerned to accept without any change. The four Cambodian parties solemnly accepted it before the two PICC cochairmen through their Jakarta joint communique dated 10 September 1990. The draft comprehensive agreement dated 26 November 1990 is the elaboration on the implementation of this framework document. The four Cambodian parties also accepted it through the Paris joint communique issued in December 1990.

Therefore, the Phnom Penh party is requested not to oppose and reject whatever that it has already agreed upon. This means that the Phnom Penh party should not reject the 28 August 1990 framework document which was elaborated into the draft agreement dated 26 November 1990. We should continue to discuss and elaborate upon this document. But this matter should be dealt with only at the meeting of the PICC Coordinating Committee in line with the Paris joint communique dated 23 December 1990.

Twice—first at the Jakarta meeting in September 1990 and later at the Paris meeting in December 1990—the Cambodian people, Vietnamese people, and the world thought that peace would be achieved and the PICC Coordinating Committee would be reconvened. But soon after the meetings, they were disappointed because of Vietnam and the Phnom Penh party.

Therefore, I think that we should now set a clear framework for this Jakarta meeting. This Jakarta meeting is just to let each individual reaffirm his acceptance of the document. The matter of details should be discussed within the framework of the PICC Coordinating Committee. This is because only there will the representatives of all countries concerned meet and only then can we resolve the matter of details. Only this process will be in line with the 23 December 1990 Paris joint communique.

Your excellencies, the cochairmen, through the explanation and reasons highlighted above, all excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen will see clearly that we do not seek anything but the survival of the Cambodian nation. For all these reasons, we have willingly and happily accepted the 28 August 1990 framework document of the five permanent members and the 26 November 1990 draft comprehensive agreement. For these reasons, the Cambodian people and I believe that the majority of world people, like the Cambodian people, enthusiastically want UN Security Council Resolution [UNSC] No. 668 on Cambodia to be implemented as was its resolution on Iraq.

In conclusion, I would like to express deepest thanks to all peace- and independence-loving countries throughout the world, particularly the ASEAN countries, for giving support and assistance to our Cambodian people's just cause of struggle for national independence on the basis of the 28 August 1990 framework document of the five UNSC permanent members and 26 November 1990 draft agreement. Thank you.

VOK Reports on SNC Jakarta Meeting

BK0506074891 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] The Jakarta meeting on the Cambodian problem concluded at 1730 on 4 June, after three days of talks. As for the outcome of the meeting, it was noted that this was not a failure but a step forward to reach a possible common solution.

It was observed that the following issues were raised at the talks:

1. The chairmanship and vice chairmanship of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC].
2. The 26 November 1990 draft agreement.
3. The cease-fire.

On the first issue concerning the appointment of the SNC chairman, the parties of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, His Excellency Son Sann, and Hun Sen agreed to offer the SNC chairmanship and vice chairmanship to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Hun Sen respectively, and that in the absence of the samdech, the latter is competent to appoint another vice chairman who will act as co-vice chairman.

The formula was rejected by Khieu Samphan's side, pointing out that it accepted the samdech as chairman but disagreed on the nomination of Hun Sen as vice chairman.

On the second issue regarding the 26 November 1990 draft agreement, there was no discussion about it except a number of proposals from the Hun Sen side calling for amendment of some clauses of the document. The co-chairmen marked down various explanations given by each SNC member, then pointed out the proposals running against to the already accepted 28 August framework blueprint.

And on the third issue, there was an agreement that the cease- fire should be further observed by the three parties, namely the parties of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, His Excellency Son Sann, and Hun Sen. As for Khieu Samphan's side, it did not agree to the cease-fire called by the co-chairmen on the grounds that during the recent implementation of the cease-fire, Hun Sen's group and Vietnam committed a great many violations by launching attacks against his party.

The cochairmen—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and French Secreatary of State for Foreign Affairs Alain Vivien—acclaimed the meeting and said it had made important progress. Ali Alatas said the cochairmen had had constructive discussions with all the Cambodian parties so as to clearly take note of remaining unresolved issues and their solutions. He noted that the significant positive progress achieved was the agreement reached on Sunday 2 June by the three parties on the SNC chairmanship, emphasizing that he wished to see the SNC proceed as soon as possible.

Khmer Rouge, Heng Samrin Forces in 'Duel'

BK0506021391 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jun 91 p 6

[Excerpt] Aranyaprathet—Fighting erupted between Hen Samrin troops and Khmer Rouge soldiers at three villages opposite here yesterday.

The sixth division of the Heng Samrin army and the 450th division of the Khmer Rouge guerrilla force engaged in artillery, mortar and rocket duels at Nong Ian Tip, opposite Dong Aran, Koob Yai and Sakaew Yo villages, 15 km southeast of here.

The battle between the Heng Samrin soldiers and the Khmer Rouge lasted for about one hour from noon until 1 p.m.

Three Cambodian civilians were kiled and one injured when they were hit by a stray shell as they trekked from Si Sophon to Poi Pet black market.

There was no immediate report of casualties on either side of the warring factions. [passage omitted]

Two 'Genuine' SRV Soldiers Captured 4 Jun

BK0506012091 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Jun 91

["Report from the Pailin-Route 10 Battlefield"]

[Text] On 1, 2, 3, and 4 June, the Vietnamese enemy and puppets dispatched Vietnamese and puppet reinforcement troops to the Pailin-Route 10 battlefield.

1. The Vietnamese enemy has reinforced its troops and continues to attack us from the north, east, and south of Route 10 to take Pailin.
2. The Vietnamese enemy has pulled back troops from the 4th Military Region on the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey battlefield and from Preh Net Preah district, Sisophon, and Mongkolborei, and dispatched them to the Route 10-Pailin battlefield.
3. On 1 June, we killed seven Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot and wounded 21 others; we scored a direct hit against a tank while another hit our mines and was completely destroyed on the spot.

On 2 and 3 June, we attacked the Vietnamese enemy east of Phnum (Veal Leng), at Phnum (Yong) and south of it, killing 19 Vietnamese enemy and wounding 27 others. On 4 June at 0900, we attacked the Vietnamese enemy west of Phnum (Veal Leng), killing 24 and wounding many Vietnamese enemy soldiers. We captured two genuine Vietnamese soldiers west of Phnum (Veal Leng). These two Vietnamese soldiers admitted and told us about the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy's plan to seize Pailin since October 1990.

We are bringing reporters and television crews to take pictures and interview them directly.

Five Tanks Destroyed on Pailin Battlefield

BK0506015091 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Jun 91

["Additional report from the Pailin-Route 10 battlefield"]

[Text] The Vietnamese enemy continues to attack us from the south and north on the Pailin battlefield.

After a full day fighting, from 0600 to 1900, we almost completely destroyed three regiments of the Vietnamese enemy and puppets—the 25th, 69th, and the K-12. We destroyed a large part of the puppet 196th division already on the spot. We also destroyed five tanks.

VONADK: Battambang Forced To Sweep Mines

BK0406074091 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 3 Jun 91

[Text] At present, the Vietnamese aggressors are suffering a serious shortage of manpower. This is why on 18 and 19 May, the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators of the 5th Military Region in Battambang Province sent Vietnamese aggressor troops and puppet soldiers of the Vietnamese lackeys—puppet-traitors—to round up our people from Snoeng, Chheu Teal, Vat Kor, and Phnum Sampeou Communes and send them to the battlefield for use as auxiliary forces in their operations launched on Route 10-Pailin battlefield. The Vietnamese aggressors have used all cruel and barbarous acts in rounding up our people.

Upon arrival at the battlefield, the Vietnamese aggressors would force our people to scavenge for mines. Many had thus been killed, wounded, or maimed by mine explosions and some people of advanced age had even dropped dead most pitifully.

Can this be called a good policy or bad policy toward the people? Is it a policy that helps or kills the people? Is it not a policy of genocide aimed at exterminating the Cambodian race and annexing Cambodia into the late Ho Chi Minh's communist Indochinese federation? Is it a policy that would win the people's affection for or deep hatred against the Vietnamese enemies?

Our people in Snoeng, Chheuteal, Vat Kor, and Phnum Sampeou Communes have condemned and cursed the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators. They pray only for the total destruction of the Vietnamese aggressors and for the world to come to drag the Vietnamese out of Cambodia so that they can farm to earn income for improving their living conditions.

Further on Attacks on Government Positions

BK0506124491 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1127 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 5—The Khmer oppositon troops made repeated attacks on government positions in various provinces between May 24-June 2.

From May 24-27, about 70 troops of the coalition factions together with seven oxcarts of ammunition were sent to Kompong Leng District, Kompong Chhnang Province.

Also on May 27, about 100 Polpotists were dispatched to an area 11 km northeast of Chikreng, Siem Reap Province.

Troops of Sihanouk's Division 15 were dispatched on May 27 to Anlong Kranh area in Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province, while elements of Pol Pot Division 785 were sent to areas 24 km southwest of the provincial town and to the boundaries of Baray-Batheay Districts (Kompong Thom-Kompong Cham). The following day, the enemy troops fired artillery gun on and attacked a government post northwest of Stoung district.

Troops of Pol Pot Division 616 were sent to areas 16, 14, and 11 km northeast of Stoung District, same province.

In the northwestern border province of Battambang, the enemy troops on May 28 slammed 100 artillery shells into a place 10 km west of Ratanamondol District. Moreover, five enemy troops with five guns reported themselves to the authorities of Moung Russei District, same province.

In the coastal province of Kampot, scores of opposition troops were dispatched on May 30 to a zone 10-15 km west of Chhuk District. A group of enemy troops was sent to an area northwest of the district town of Kompong Trach, same province. The following day, they conducted raids in a place 2 km southwest of Dang Tong District.

On that day, seven enemy troops engaged government forces in an area 10 km southwest of the district town of Sre Ambel, Koh Kong Province.

Attacks by enemy troops on government posts were also reported on May 31 in an area 12 km northwest of Bar Set District, Kompong Speu Province.

Kompong Speu Town Area Faces Food Shortage

BK0106063491 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0429 GMT 1 June 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 1—Farmers in localities surrounding the provincial town of Kompong Speu have centred their efforts on the cultivation of 900 hectares of the IR-36 rice variety despite insufficient rainfall in the early monsoon season so as to make up for the shortage of food due to the poor harvest of the last monsoon rice crop.

The local agriculture service said at least 1,400 among 4,540 families living in the surrounding areas of the town would face food shortage although the peasants grew 200 hectares of rice in the just ended dry season which produced an average yield of 1.5 tons per hectare.

The two ditches of 8 km long each linking the "Prek Thnaot" dam to the crop fields were dredged with the joint efforts of the local authorities and peasants in the dry season to ensure enough water for the cultivation of early monsoon rice on 900 hectares.

The agriculture service, for its part, has prepared 12 pumping machines and 66 tons of chemical fertilizer for supply to peasants in this monsoon season. It said, with the harvest of the early monsoon rice being planted at present, the peasants would be able to cultivate 2,950 hectares of rice and 160 hectares of subsidiary food crops as expected in this monsoon season, and would have enough food till next year if the weather is favourable.

Aid Distributed in Kompong Speu

BK0206081291 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0423 GMT 2 Jun 91

[Text] Phnom Penh 2 Jun (SPK)—The World Food Program recently distributed 310 tonnes of rice to 1,797 families of war refugees in Kompong Speu Province, 50 km west of Phnom Penh.

During the first four months of this year, these displaced persons received from the World Food Program more than 533 tonnes.

Since the beginning of the year, the World Council of Churches has granted U.S. $4,500 and 400,000 Cambodian riels for the construction of school buildings for the benefit of refugees in Aoral District. World Vision International has provided utensils, foodstuff, medicine, and agricultural implements.

The refugees also received various seeds from the National Committee for War Refugees, which, in collaboration with local authorities and international organizations, regularly visited the refugees to assess their needs.

Government Signs Cultural Agreement With USSR

BK0506101591 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] The Governments of the State of Cambodia and the USSR recently signed an agreement on continued cooperation in cultural and scientific fields for 1991-93.

According to the agreement, the Soviet State Committtee for Education will receive Cambodian students every year, including 250 for higher education, 50 secondary school students for technical studies, 20 technical, industrial, and pedagogical students, 10 post-graduate students, 10 specialist, scientific, and pedagogical trainees, and 76 students for a year's study of the Russian language. The service of 49 Soviet professors and 30 graduate teachers from Soviet establishments will be extended for another year; 15 teachers at vocational schools will also have their services extended.

The State of Cambodia's Education Ministry will receive annually from the Soviet Union 50 vocational lecturers for long-term service at the Cambodian-Soviet Friendship Institute of Higher Technology and at the vocational and technical center in Phnom Penh, and 40 Russian language teachers for long-term service at the Institute of Higher Technology, the vocational and technical center, and the Phnom Penh University. Five Soviet citizens will provide language training at educational establishments. Successive delegations of specialists will be dispatched to Cambodia.

In the cultural and artistic fields, an agreement has been reached on the exchange of delegations for study and research in the arts, sports, writing, movie exhibition, and printing and newspapers. The two sides will implement the cooperation in public health, science, and medicine to enable a better understanding of the two cultures.

The plans for cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries were signed on 21 May by Comrade Chea Chanto, alternate member of the party Central Committee and planning minister, and Comrade Yuriy Myakotnikh, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the State of Cambodia representing the Soviet Government.

Chea Sim Attends Law Interpretation Session

BK0905115691 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 9 May 91

["Communique"]

[Text] The office of the National Assembly is honored to inform the public that at 0730 on 9 May the National Assembly Standing Committee held a meeting at the office of the National Assembly under the chairmanship of National Assembly Chairman Comrade Chea Sim in order to discuss and settle a number of issues concerning the interpretation of the legal court procedure on the common law as proposed by the People's Supreme Court and the General Prosecutor's Office.

The quorum of the Standing Committee actively fulfilled its task in an atmosphere of solidarity and unity and a high sense of responsibility toward all questions raised. The meeting concluded at 1700 on 9 May 1991.

Indonesia

ANTARA Interviews PRC's Yang Shangkun

BK0406121991 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1144 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Jakarta, June 4 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Yang Shangkun of the People's Republic of China (PRC) has stated that there are no major outstanding issues between China and Indonesia.

In a written interview with ANTARA in conjunction with his upcoming state visit to Indonesia from June 5 to 9, the Chinese leader further said that both sides agreed that the resumption of diplomatic ties had ushered in a new era for the relations between the two countries. He admitted that much remains to be done to further the two countries' bilateral relations.

He cited for an example that the two sides needed to enhance mutual understanding through increased exchanges and economic, scientific and technological cooperation as well.

According to Yang Shangkun, the Chinese Government and people were ready to work with the Government and people of Indonesia to develop lasting and stable friendship and cooperation between the two nations.

Concerning economic cooperation and trade between between the two countries, President Yang Shangkun said that they had been expanding rapidly. However, he went on, there still exist some non-technical and economic obstacles, i.e. the dominant role of people of Chinese origin in the economic sector of Indonesia and other ASEAN countries.

"Some people fear that the strengthened economic cooperation with China will only serve to consolidate the economic status of the people of Chinese origin," he asserted.

He also firmly stated that China did not recognize dual nationality. He said that China regarded all those who had been naturalized or acquired the nationality of the country of their residence as nationals of that country.

"They should observe the laws and regulations of that country, fulfill their duties to that country and contribute to its economic prosperity and social progress," he insisted. China, he went on, strictly abides by the principle of non-interference in internal affairs of other countries and has no intention whatsoever to seek political or economic interest through overseas Chinese.

Yang noted that China was satisfied with the remarkable progress achieved in China-Indonesia bilateral relations. The relations, he said, have developed smoothly. Two-way trade jumped to 1.18 billion US dollars in 1990 from 800 million US dollars in 1989. Exchanges by government officials and personnel of the two countries have increased constantly.

"Bilateral cooperation in international affairs has also been strengthened," he added. "It is against this backdrop that my state visit to the Republic of Indonesia at the invitation of President Suharto will take place," he said.

He said he looked forward to renew his friendship with President Suharto and to discuss with him ways to further expand the bilateral ties and exchange views on regional and international issues of mutual interest.

"I am convinced that my visit will accelerate the development of bilateral relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence," Yang declared.

He noted that Chinese Premier Li Peng paid a visit to Indonesia in August last year on the occasion of the resumption of diplomatic ties between China and Indonesia. President Suharto also paid a visit to China later in November.

Suharto Meets With Yang Shangkun

BK0506104091 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1022 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Jakarta, June 5 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto at the Merdeka Palace here Wednesday afternoon (1600 local time) received President of the People's Republic of China (PRC) Yang Shangkun, who arrived in the Indonesian capital about 30 minutes before.

The PRC president will conduct a five-day visit in the country at the invitation of President Suharto.

Indonesia and the PRC resumed diplomatic relations last year after a 23-year freeze. President Suharto went to the PRC by the end of 1990.

President Yang received full military honors including a 21-gun salute. Wednesday evening, the Indonesian head of state hosted a state dinner for the PRC state guest which was also attended by the vice president and Mrs. Sudharmono, and other high ranking officials.

Thursday morning President Yang is scheduled to visit the Kalibata Heroes Cemetery after which he will have a tete-a-tete with President Suharto at the Merdeka Palace.

In the third day of his visit, President Yang will visit the Indonesia in miniature park in East Jakarta.

Friday he will bid farewell to President Suharto and proceed to the resort island of Bali where he will stay for two days before continuing his trip to Thailand.

President Yang's delegation includes Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, Deputy Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin, and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Wang Wendong. The president's visit to Indonesia is covered by 23 Chinese journalists.

Netherlands on Conduit for Agricultural Products

BK0406133191 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1037 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Jakarta, June 4 (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesia could serve as a gateway for Dutch agricultural products to Asia as the Netherlands can similarly serve for Indonesian products to Europe, Dutch Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Piet Bukman said here Tuesday.

Therefore, the two countries could have mutual co-functions in promoting their cooperation in agriculture, he said at a luncheon hosted by the Indonesian Netherlands Association.

It was a great opportunity for businessmen from his country to increase their investment in Indonesia in the production of wood commodities to meet the demand both by domestic and foreign markets in Asia.

The improving cooperation between the two countries in agriculture especially in the transformation of technology resulted in an increase in Indonesian exports and the improvement of the quality standard of agricultural products from Indonesia, the Dutch minister said. He also said that the agricultural cooperation between Indonesia and the Netherlands should be improved on the bases of the following three principles.

First, he said, the cooperation should include the diversification of the Indonesian agricultural products.

Second, the cooperation should be also aimed at promoting Dutch exports to Indonesia and the third, it should also be developed to promote the transformation of technology and know-how.

Bukman said Indonesia and the Netherlands had some potential sectors to be developed such as the processing of horticultural products, environmental technology, fruit and vegetable, fisheries, cattle food, and the processing and production of final products.

He disclosed that his side in cooperation with the Amsterdam-Indonesia Council would hold a conference on food in the Dutch capital.

Meanwhile, he said Indonesia should create conducive climates by implementing investment laws in order to boost investment in the country, he added.

"I hope Indonesia can continue promoting economic deregulations which have so far proved to be fruitful," Bukman who is also the former IGGI [Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia] chairman said.

Suharto Hajj Said for Religious Purposes

BK0406131191 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1154 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Jakarta, June 4 (OANA-ANTARA)—Minister/State Secretary Murdiono asked here on Tuesday that the planned visit of President Suharto to the Holy Land would not be connotated with other matters, including politics, saying it is totally religious and an expression of his will as a servant of God.

Murdiono said the head of state would go as a common citizen and not in his capacity as a head of state. The president made this statement himself to him, he said.

The president's entourage which is to total 28 will not go on a presidential aircraft but would mingle with other hajj pilgrims.

"No minister or state officials would be in his group showing that he really wants to conduct the religious obligation as an ordinary individual and with a sincere feeling towards God," he said in an interview with ANTARA and PANJI MASYARAKAT magazine.

Among the president's entourage are Mrs. Siti Hardiyanti Indra Rukmana and her husband, Bambang Triatmojo and his wife, Hutomo Mandalaputra Suharto, Mrs. Titik Prabowo and her husband, Major General Wismoyo Arismunandar and wife, and a well-known ulema K.H. Kosim Nurseha.

Murdiono said President Suharto has long wished to conduct the religious obligation but because of his business as a head of state and nation he could only do it now.

Upon hearing that President Suharto would pay hajj pilgrimage, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia immediately sent an invitation to him to make a state visit, Murdiono said.

The first invitation was extended orally to him by the Saudi ambassador to Indonesia, Talaat Hamdi [name and position as received]. On May 8, King Fahd sent an invitation letter to President Suharto.

Although President Suharto welcomed King Fahd's invitation, he asked that the program should not be made in such a way that it would disturb the sincerity of his pilgrimage.

Murdiono could not as yet tell the fixed schedule of the meeting between President Suharto and King Fahd, but said if there was really a meeting between them, it should happen on the first or second day after the head of state and entourage arrived in Saudi Arabia.

This is to ensure the sincerity of his pilgrimage, he said. Murdiono said President Suharto and entourage also planned to go to Medinah for praying at the Nabawi Mosque and making a pilgrimage to the tomb of Prophet Muhammad.

This journey from Jeddah to Medinah will be made by plane, he said. For the journey from Jeddah to Mecca, the head of state and entourage, however, plan to go by bus along with other hajj pilgrims, he said.

Every year President Suharto in turn sends his staff and relatives for hajj pilgrimage, Murdiono said.

No Word on Fate of Missing Union Leader

BK0506073091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0655 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Jakarta, June 5 (afp)—Indonesian authorities maintained silence Wednesday on the question of a leader of an independent trade union leader who has been missing since his abduction four days ago.

Police refused to comment on the missing Saut Aritonang, secretary general of the Setiakawan (Solidarity) trade unions, beyond saying that they would investigate the matter.

Mr. Aritonang was taken at gunpoint by men in civilian clothes on Sunday after his taxi was intercepted on a main highway in south Jakarta, according to Setiakawan Vice-Chairman Hamid Hussein.

Another Setiakawan member who was in the same taxi and who was punched and told to keep silent, described the abductors as having "military crew cut style" hair, he said.

Mr. Hussein said he had taken the matter up with Bakorstarnas, the internal security agency, "but even they said they have no knowledge of his arrest or whereabouts".

Mr. Aritonang was to have led a demonstration by Setiakawan members on Monday to advertise the condition of Indonesian workers and to object to Indonesia's candidacy to become president of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The protest by around 100 workers in front of the ILO office in Jakarta proceeded without him and Mr. Hussein headed the delegation during the meeting with the ILO representative to present the grievances and the appeal.

Setiakawan was formed in October by human rights activists who said the All Indonesian Workers Association (SPSI), the only union movement recognised by the government, had not done enough to fight for the workers' cause.

The government has denounced Setiakawan as illegal, saying that the law only recognises one union. Setiakawan however has been registered with the ILO.

Laos

Phoumi Vongvichit Meets Buddhist Japanese Group

BK0406134691 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 3 Jun 91

[Text] Phoumi Vongvichit, chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee [LFN CC], this morning received a courtesy call from a delegation of the Shinto Osakai Buddhist Organization of Japan led by (Hiroshi Niwado).

During the meeting the LFNC CC chairman and his guests exchanged views on several issues related to the operation of Lao Buddhist organizations [words indistinct].

Phoumi Vongvichit praised the visit of the delegation and expressed thanks to the organization for having provided assistance for the renovation of That Louang Pagoda.

The delegation arrived here on 13 May to collect information on religious work, inspect renovation of the That Louang Pagogda, and exchange views with Lao youth leaders and is scheduled to return home on 5 June.

Minister, Delegation Leave for Sweden

BK0406040691 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 3 Jun 91

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, a delegation of the Foreign Economic Relations Ministry led by Minister Phao Bounnaphon left Vientiane for a 10-day visit to Sweden at an invitation of the director general of the SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority] organization.

During the visit, the delegation will sign a new agreement on bilateral cooperation, an agreement on general activities and regulations for the period from (?1991) to 1996, and an agreement on development cooperation for 1991-93. It will also view the relations between the government and state enterprises and the relations between the central and local administrations as well as their coordination in carrying out the macro- and micro-management systems in the administrative field.

Phoumi Vongvichit Attends Meeting on Children

BK0106115091 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 1 Jun 91

[Text] Vientiane, June 1 (KPL)—In anticipation of the International Children's Day (June 1), the Ministry of Information and Culture yesterday organized at Vientiane Theatre a meeting with the participation of Phoumi Vongvichit, Lao acting president, president of the Lao Front for National Construction, president of the National Commission for International Children's Year.

On this occasion, Mr Phoumi Vongvichit spoke of the party and state policy on the care and education of younger generation. He also urged children's guardians, nurses, the parents to augment their efforts in caring and educating children.

The meeting was followed by art performances of children and the presentation of desserts to children.

Philippines

Manglapus: Bases Compensation Agreement Close

HK0506034191 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 5 Jun 91 pp 1, 12

[By Nimfa U. Rueda]

[Text] **A new treaty extending the use by the United States of its bases in the Philippines seems to be within sight as the two countries have settled the question of how much the US will pay for keeping them.**

Foreign Secrtary Raul Manglapus said yesterday the Philippines and the US were closer to an agreement on the amount of compensation.

"The figures that we are looking at may even add to more than $825 million although we are not going to total it that way because they may be of different kinds," said Manglapus who is chairman of the Philippine panel in the bases talks. The Philippines has asked for payment of $825 million a year for a new bases treaty extending the US military presence by seven years after the current agreement expires in September this year.

"It's like apples and oranges, you don't total them because they are of different kinds," he said.

Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao said there was already an "implicit understanding" between the two countries on the compensation issue.

Manglapus, Estanislao and Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon, vice chairman of the Philippine panel, met with President Aquino at Malacanang to discuss the status of the drawn-out bases negotiations.

"Of course, Secretary Bengzon has said nothing is agreed until everything is signed, but I think there has been a meeting of the minds," Estanislao told reporters after the meeting.

Manglapus said the talks remained deadlocked over the issue of duration, with the US demanding a 10-year extension.

But Stanley Schrager, spokesman of the US panel, said the US would be "more flexible" in its position on duration even though Washington has yet to formally announce a change in its demand.

The US, meanwhile, pulled out its last three fighter jets from Clark air base yesterday, completing the phaseout of its combat aircraft in the Philippines.

The departure of the three F-4 fighter-bombers, part of global US military spending cuts, took place less than a month after the United States pulled out the guided-missile cruiser "USS Sterret", its only warship based in the Philippines.

But there were reports US naval authorities were looking for another battleship to be permanently stationed at Subic naval base in place of the "Sterret".

Sources said the "Sterret" was "definitely not the last" battleship to be stationed at the US Navy's largest facility outside its own territory.

"The departure completes the phaseout of permanently based fighter aircraft in the Philippines," a statement by the US Air Force at Clark said.

About 20 US military personnel saluted the three fighter-bombers as they taxied down the runway.

The three jets made a final pass over Clark before flying to Andersen Air Force base on Guam. They will be retired after reaching Davis-Monthan air base in Arizona, a high-tech junkyard where usable parts can be stored in the desert.

The US will still retain several aircraft at Clark, including three MC-130 cargo planes, one MH-53-Js carrier aircraft, a couple of C-12s and several Huey helicopters.

Schrager said the pullout of the jets had nothing to do with the bases negotiations.

Schrager also said that the US will continue the annual "Cope Thunder" war exercises, but it will inform the Philippines about the entry of participating combat aircraft.

Manglapus said Sunday both sides were working out a compromise on how long US forces could continue using the bases.

Manglapus, who met with Assistant Secretary of State Dick Solomon in Luxembourg, said the US had accepted the Philippine offer of a new bases contract of seven years with an additional three yeras to pull out its troops.

"We will try to keep everything down within the seven-year framework," he said.

However, Schrager said the position conveyed to Manglapus by Solomon was not yet official.

"They were just discussing and discussions are still ongoing. But we have not changed our official position yet," Schrager said.

Schrager said US chief negotiator Richard Armitage will relay to Manglapus any official change in the US position either via long distance communications or through another meeting in Manila.

Statistics Office Issues Inflation Data

HK0506021591 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 4 Jun 91 p 8

[By Grace C. Sison]

[Text] After rising for seven straight months and reaching a six-year high in April, the inflation rate dipped slightly in May, the National Statistics Office [NSO] reported.

Based on the monthly survey of consumer good prices throughout the country, the NSO yesterday said the inflation rate nationwide slid to 18.87 percent last month. This indicated a slight 0.02-percentage point reduction from the 18.89 percent rate registered the previous month but marked an increase of 5.74 percentage points from the year ago's 13.13 percent.

The slowdown in the inflation rate, according to the NSO, came about following the sluggish rise in prices of the food, beverages and tobacco group, which comprises the bulk of the inflation basket. This slower growth, in turn, was brought about by the smoother supply of these products. One NSO source added that the government's favorable budgetary performance and the appreciation of the local currency also helped control the rise in inflation.

However, many analysts said the slowdown was artificial considering the many negative developments that continued to hamper the growth of the economy. "The controversial 9 percent import levy remained the country's major problem as it directly affected the prices of goods and services," one source explained.

Moreover, the recent hike in power rates and rice prices as well as the sustained high prices of oil products continued to exert pressure on the inflation rates.

While the inflation rates in the city and the provinces remained on the two-digit level, the rate slid down by 0.32 percentage point in the metropolis from the previous month's 19.95 percent to 19.63 percent last month. However, in the provinces, inflation inched up by 0.04 percentage point to 18.71 percent in May from 18.67 percent registered last April.

Despite the drop in the inflation rate, the consumer price index—the yardstick of retail prices covering all income households—during the month under review continued to climb but at a slower pace. The overall CPI, using 1978 as the base year, was set at 579.6 index points, up by 3.6 points from the 576 index points exhibited the previous month.

Based on the NSO report, all of the six commodity groupings in the inflation basket registered higher CPI levels with the clothing group notching the biggest gain of 6.4 index points or 1.09 percent from 586 index points in April to 592.4 points last month. The rest registered the following increases: food, beverages and tobacco (2.3 index points or 0.43 percent), housing and repairs (2.3 points or 0.38 percent), fuel, light and water (4.5 points or 0.49 percent), services (5.9 points or 0.88 percent), and miscellaneous (6 points or 1.14 percent).

With the upward movement of the prices of basic goods and services, the real purchasing power of the peso [PPP] declined further last month.

Consumer Price Index/Inflation Rate/Purchasing Power of the Peso
January 1989 to May 1991
(CPI 1978 = 100; PPP 1978 = P1.00)

Philippines

	CPI	Inflation Rate (%)	Purchasing Power of the Peso* (P)
1991			
Jan	558.1r/	16.56	0.0018
Feb	567.3	18.29	0.1763

Consumer Price Index/Inflation Rate/Purchasing Power of the Peso
January 1989 to May 1991
(CPI 1978 = 100; PPP 1978 = P1.00) (Continued)

Mar	571.4	18.79	0.1750
Apr	576.0	18.89	0.1736
May	579.6	18.87	0.1725
1990	499.7	12.67	0.2001
Jan	478.8	13.14	0.2089
Feb	479.6	12.85	0.2085
Mar	481.0	13.39	0.2079
Apr	484.5	13.57	0.2064
May	487.6	13.13	0.2051
Jun	492.9	12.18	0.2029
Jul	500.8	12.62	0.1997
Aug	502.2	11.08	0.1991
Sep	505.8	11.02	0.1977
Oct	515.1	12.00	0.1941
Nov	525.5	13.06	0.1903
Dec	542.8	14.18	0.1842
Metropolitan Manila Area			
	CPI	**Inflation Rate (%)**	**Purchasing Power of the Peso * (P)**
1991			
Jan	615.7	20.89	0.1624
Feb	620.8	21.13	0.1611
Mar	627.7	21.65	0.1593
Apr	633.1	19.95	0.1580
May	636.8	19.63	0.1570
1990	548.3	14.91	0.1824
Jan	509.3	12.01	0.1963
Feb	512.5	11.39	0.1951
Mar	516.0	12.91	0.1938
Apr	527.8	14.32	0.1895
May	532.3	14.08	0.1879
Jun	542.4	14.00	0.1844
Jul	556.7	16.49	0.1796
Aug	559.1	15.37	0.1789
Sep	569.2	16.69	0.1757
Oct	571.5	15.81	0.1750
Nov	580.6	16.59	0.1722
Dec	602.1	18.43	0.1661
Areas Outside Metropolitan Manila Area (AO/MM)			
	CPI	**Inflation Rate (%)**	**Purchasing Power of the Peso* (P)**
1991			
Jan	547.0	15.67	0.1828
Feb	557.0	17.68	0.1795

Consumer Price Index/Inflation Rate/Purchasing Power of the Peso
January 1989 to May 1991
(CPI 1978 = 100; PPP 1978 = P1.00) (Continued)

Mar	560.5	18.20	0.1784
Apr	565.0	18.67	0.1770
May	568.6	18.71	0.1759
1990	490.3	12.20	0.2040
Jan	472.9	13.38	0.2115
Feb	473.3	13.18	0.2113
Mar	474.2	13.47	0.2109
Apr	476.1	13.41	0.2100
May	479.0	12.95	0.2088
Jun	483.3	11.77	0.2069
Jul	490.0	11.80	0.2041
Aug	491.2	10.18	0.2036
Sep	493.6	9.84	0.2026
Oct	504.2	11.20	0.1983
Nov	514.9	12.30	0.1942
Dec	531.3	13.28	0.1882

r/Revised

*Newsday Research computations

Damage To Grain Harvest Reaches 2 Billion Pesos

HK0506032791 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 5 Jun 91 p 10

[By Antonette Z. Cruz]

[Text] The drought toll on the country's two basic commodities, rice and corn has hit the P2 billion [peso] mark.

Latest reports from the Department of Agriculture (DA) indicate that the drought damage had reached P2.095 billion as of end-May.

At least 276,194 hectares of crop lands, broken down into 169,057 hectares of corn lands and 99,894 hectares of rice lands, were affected by the calamity.

Corn crops sustained the heaviest damage, with a reported loss of 232,432 metric tons in 169,057 hectares valued at P1.042 billion.

On the other hand, 210,701 MT [metric tons] of rice with an estimated worth of P1.053 billion was also recorded.

Damage to 1,113 hectares of vegetable lands and 6,130 hectares of varied crops such as coconut, fruit trees, coffee, cacao, sugarcane and cotton amounted to P20.2 million.

Corn damage was gravest in Mindanao, where 179,942 metric tons of the feed grain valued at P984.15 million were accounted for in losses.

Badly affected were 120,370 hectares of corn lands. Bukidnon sustained the bulk of the damage, with 40,608 hectares made barren by the dry spell. Some 63,694 MT of the crop amounting to P286.62 million were recorded lost. Lanao Sur and South Cotabato trailed closely behind.

Rice losses were likewise acute in southern and Central Mindanao. The Western Visayas region, however, bore the greatest losses, with 60,153 hectares of rice lands affected. A volume of 115,583 MT of the cereal valued at P577.9 million were destroyed.

Iloilo sustained the heaviest losses in the region. With 48,745 hectares of rice lands scorched for long, 96,234 MT of rice worth P481.17 million were destroyed.

In a memorandum to V. Bruce J. Tolentino, Undersecretary for policy and planning, the DA policy analysis division noted that the Philippines could have had an average annual palay production growth rate of 5% throughout the eighties had the effects of the 1983 and 1987 droughts not come into play.

Weather Quirk

With the weather quirk, however, the country's palay production was limited to an average rate of 2% annually.

The same memorandum emphasized the heavy dependence of 85% of the country's cultivated lands on monsoon rains that occur during the months of June to September.

In particular, of the 3.3 million hectares planted to palay in 1990, about 39% or 1.29 hectares were directly dependent on rains.

Rebel Military Officer Surrenders to Authorities

HK0506033391 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 Jun 91 pp 1, 24

[By Aris R. Ilagan]

[Text] A top rebel military officer, who was reported as a key figure in the three-day failed mutiny in Mindanao last year, has surrendered to military authorities in Agusan del Sur.

A report to Armed Forces chief of staff Lt. Gen. Lisandro Abadia identified the rebel officer, who surrendered to the 4th Inantry Division, as Army Capt. Allan Martin, formerly the operations chief of the 24th Infantry Battalion.

Martin surrendered last Thursday but it was announced only yesterday for security reasons.

Military analysts expressed belief that the surrender of Martin to the government will prompt other renegade officers now in hiding to return to the fold of the law.

Prior to his surrender, Martin carried a P100,000 [peso] reward for his arrest.

Martin is a member of teh Philippine Military Academy (PMA) class 1983.

Military officials said that Martin actively took part in the failed Mindanao mutiny led by former PC [Philippine Constabulary] colonel Alexander Noble in butuan City. The mutiny took place last Oct. 3.

Martin allegedly led members of the 24th Infantry Battalion who sealed off the Butuan City bridge in an attempt to prevent government troopers from reaching the city proper during the mutiny.

Martin was among the soldiers ordered to capture Noble and other rebel soldiers but he instead joined the rebel group, reports said.

Lt. Vincent Batac, a younger brother of another rebel officer. Lt. Col. Vic Batac, was reportedly in the company of Martin during the failed military uprising.

Military Chief Orders Intensified Campaign

HK0506031791 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 5 Jun 91 p 10

[Text] Tarlac—Armed Forces chief of staff Lt. Gen. Lisandro Abadia yesterday ordered his troops to accelerate the anti-rebel campaign in the countryside to spur economic growth in the country.

In a meeting with senior field commanders at the Northern Luzon Command (Nolcom) headquarters at Camp Aquino here, Abadia said businessmen and investors are only waiting for the military to restore law and order in the countryside before they pour in fresh capital to stimualte the economy.

He said the military's priority areas in dismantling rebel influence and control are production areas like agro-industrial complexes, export processing zone areas, large farming and fishing areas and other areas which have great potentials for economic development.

The military's strategy to clear production bases was aimed at denying the communist guerrillas resources to finance their revolution as well as enhance foreign and domestic investor's confidence in the political stability of the productive bases.

During the same meeting, Abadia revealed efforts by the communist guerrillas to counter the military's "Lambat-Bitag" [Net Trap] campaign like attacks on towns and municipalities which are less guarded for tactical and propaganda purposes.

The rebels, according to captured documents cited by Abadia, were also planning to attack multinational corporations and other large industries to sabotage the economy.

Military commanders who attended the meeting said rebels have shifted from avoiding frontal engagements with large military formations to commando-type operations to sabotage government and private establishments.

One field commander observed that rebels have shifted to extortion in the lowlands, especially during the harvest season.

Others have resorted to burning logging trucks, farming implements and rice mills in an effort to intimidate and coerce landowners and peasants to contribute to their cause.

"They (businessmen) have placed a greater expectation on us to establish law and order and safeguard the free flow of trade and commerce in the countryside," Abadia told his field commanders.

Abadia also explained that socio—economic growth in a particular area is now part of the government's system to evaluate the performance of the military's counter-insurgency units.

Socio-economic indicators like increase in productivity, increase in per capita income of ordinary residents in certain areas as well as free flow of trade and commerce have been adopted as parameters to determine the degree of rebel influence and control over certain areas.

Meanwhile, military authorities reported the killing of at least eight communist guerrillas in a firefight in Pangasinan last Monday.

Eight other "Dumagat" tribesmen in Nueva Ecija, on the other hand, voluntarily surrendered to army soldiers in Palayan City after they killed a known guerrillas leader who had been asking them to gather food for his rebel band.

Police Uncover Arms Cache in Manila Suburb

HK0506022791 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Elements of the CIS [Criminal Intelligence Service] Special Investigation Division have confiscated various types of weapons and ammunition from a house in Pateros, Manila. Police officials said they had received intelligence reports that the house of a certain Tomas Tuazon at 324 A-P Herrera Street, Pateros, was an arms arsenal. This was confirmed by the authorities who confiscated an M-16 rifle, an M-14 rifle, a 23-calibre pistol, and other types of arms. Tuazon denied the weapons belonged to him, saying a Major Raffy Tagustan of the Philippine Army had asked him to store them. The police are looking into the possibility that the arms were being used by leftist elements.

Thailand

Study: No Imitations of U.S. Pharmaceuticals

BK0506133791 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 3 Jun 91 pp 4, 14

[Article by Intellectual Property Study Program, Chulalongkon University Social Research Institute: "A Misunderstanding on the Pharmaceutical Patent Issue"]

[Excerpts] Pharmaceutical patent protection is an issue that the United States has relentlessly demanded from Thailand. This has been the important factor prompting the United States to designate Thailand in its PFC [priority foreign countries] list, which also includes India and China, for possible retaliatory trade sanctions through the Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act. The United States has accused Thailand of not protecting its intellectual property and has copied U.S. literary works, songs, musical pieces, and others. This accusation has misled the international community into believing that Thailand has copied U.S. pharmaceutical products in the same manner as the above items.

Is it true that Thai people produce imitation medicines? Before answering this question, we must understand the meaning of the word "to imitate" first. To imitate means to produce something in exactly the same form with no one being able to tell the difference between them. Producing exact imitations of medicine is against Thai laws governing medicine, trade marks, and trade names. If U.S. pharmaceutical companies think Thailand has copied their products, they should have long ago filed lawsuits against Thailand and demanded compensation. They have not done so, as the U.S. tape producers have done against Thai companies, because Thailand has not copied U.S. medicine.

Therefore, the accusation that Thailand has copied U.S. pharmaceutical products, or stolen U.S. medicine production ideas, is really a misunderstanding. This is because more than 95 percent of medicinal substances used for producing various kinds of medicine in Thailand are imported from abroad. Even pain-relief pills and syrups, which are widely used in Thailand now, are no exception.

That is to say Thailand is not as uncivilized and lawless that Thais can easily produce imitation medicine. In Thailand, medicine producer must get the approval for registration of a medicinal formula from the Food and Drug Administrative Board first before producing the particular medicine. [passage omitted]

This does not mean that there is no way out for Thailand in solving the pharmaceutical patent problem. The only thing the Thai Government must do is to maintain the right principle that Thailand is willing to act in accordance with the international regulations governing intellectual property, of which the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations of GATT is under way, as long as Thailand has not violated international regulations. Thailand must employ clever strategies when holding trade negotiations with the United States. In fact, the United States is taking advantage of Thailand in trade and has violated international trade regulations in several areas, such as aviation rights, agricultural products, and textile trading. Moreover, Thailand still has many special products that would attract the United States to seek benefits against. The Thai Government should therefore bring together all these points into a package in negotiations with the United States rather than holding seperate talks on different issues. [passage omitted]

Navy Seizes Vietnamese Trawler 3 Jun

BK0406004591 Bangkok THE NATION in English 4 Jun 91 p A1

[Text] Songkhla—Thai authorities arrested nine more suspected Vietnamese intruders in the Gulf of Thailand yesterday following Friday's capture of a trawler and some alleged Vietnamese troops.

Yesterday's arrest took place as Hanoi insisted that it has no navy vessels patrolling the Gulf of Thailand.

The message from Vietnam's military command in Hanoi came on Sunday, two days after HMS Sattahip navy ship intercepted a modified boat off Losin Island, arrested 10 Vietnamese with one M-76 grenade launcher, one M-16 automatic rifle and a box of ammunition. Six of them were later identified as Vietnamese troops, with one holding the rank of major.

"The confirmation last Sunday from (Vietnamese military command in) Hanoi, was that there were no Vietnamese navy vessels whatsoever operating in the (reported) area," said Nguyen Quang Dy, an official of the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok.

The embassy, he said, has not yet received a report on what actually happened on the high seas.

He said he could not confirm if some of the arrested detainees were Vietnamese troops or even Vietnamese as reported.

"I think they are just unconfirmed reports (that there were Vietnamese troops among the detainees)" he added.

The Songkhla-based task force for the protection of Thai trawlers intercepted yesterday morning Honggam I, another modified trawler, with nine crew members thought to be Vietnamese. All of them, along with those 10 arrested on Friday, are now being detained at Songkhla Naval Station, pending investigation.

Informed Thai officials told The Nation yesterday that initial questioning has shown that the detainees "who were in fact pirates" were Vietnamese with some of them being military personnel.

Other evidence, including the vessel, arms and ammunition, also indicated that they are military troops, said a Thai official who asked for anonymity.

The detainees would be officially charged with "piracy," when investigations are over, said the official adding that Thai authorities and the Songkhla Fisheries Station were trying to track down a "syndicate," believed to be deeply involved in the recurring sea piracies.

Meanwhile, Uthit Chuchuai, secretary of the Songkhla Fisheries Association, yesterday accused the Thai task force of neglecting the three missing Thai fishing boats with 29 crew, some of them believed to have been killed during the sea operation against piracy on Friday.

The three vessels—Chok Kamon Nawa 9, Kananak 15 and Bunlap 12—were employed last Friday by the Thai force as pawns to lure pirate boats but the high-speed royal navy ship, after intercepting the Vietnmamese boat, abandoned the three slow trawlers, leaving them vulnerable to the Vietnamese attacks, he alleged.

The Thai Government, he said, is responsible for the loss as it had borrowed private vessels for the operation.

Armed Forces Commander Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong made an urgent visit yesterday to Songkhla for a firsthand report and briefing on the sea incidents. He later instructed the related authorities to speed up the case and to provide full protection for Thai fishing boats. Sunthon was expected to question the detainees the same day.

Sunthorn To Talk With SRV Leaders

BK0506013591 Bangkok THE NATION in English Jun 5 91 p A1

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong will visit Vietnam this Friday to hold talks with Hanoi leaders on what Thailand says have been numerous recent acts of piracy by Vietnamese in the Gulf of Thailand.

Sunthon said the Vietnamese government might not be aware of the piracy, which has led to a Thai crackdown that has rounded up 19 Vietnamese.

He said most of the pirates were Vietnamese fishermen aided by Thai accomplices.

"Maybe the Vietnamese government knows nothing," said the armed forces chief.

Nine suspected Vietnamese intruders were arrested in the Gulf of Thailand on Monday, two days after 10 heavily-armed Vietnamese, some believed to be soldiers, were captured.

Hanoi has insisted that it has no navy vessels patrolling the Gulf of Thailand.

"The confirmation (we received) last Sunday from (the Vietnamese military command in) Hanoi was that there were no Vietnamese navy vessels whatsoever operating in the (reported) area," said Nguyen Quang Dy, an official of the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok.

Thai armed forces have stepped up protection operations for fishermen in the gulf following their complaints of harassment by Vietnamese pirates as well as Malaysian authorities guarding their country's territorial waters.

Sunthon, who is scheduled to meet Vietnamese military leaders during his brief visit to Hanoi, said the piracy problem will be a major topic of their discussions. About 40 Thai military officials will accompany Sunthorn.

He confirmed that all of those arrested in the gulf over the past few days were Vietnamese, adding that some of them could speak Thai.

Sunthon said Thai navy vessels were patrolling the gulf to protect Thai fishermen against pirates.

"The Thai military is using both offensive and defensive means to deal with the problem," he said.

Sunthon disclosed a plan to form one or two companies of "marine rangers"—fishermen trained to be soldiers—to protect Thai trawlers.

He said any Thais found to have collaborated with foreign pirates should be severely punished.

"Those who betray their country should be killed," he said.

Thai authorities believe that trawlers and catches seized by Vietnamese pirates were sold to their Thai accomplices.

Sunthon has visited Songkhla where he was briefed by military officials on the piracy problem.

"This is a national problem which needs an immediate solution. I expect full cooperation from Vietnam and believe that because of our friendly relationship, everything will be settled soon," he said.

Sunthon added that the Thai government was responsible for the loss of three Thai trawlers and their crews used as pawns in Friday's anti-piracy operation.

Planes, Boats To Patrol for Pirates

BK0106021491 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Jun 91 p 2

[Text] A "civilian fleet" of 12 patrol boats has been despatched to the Gulf of Thailand to monitor the activities of pirates which have attacked Thai fishing trawlers over the past several months, a military source revealed yesterday.

The fleet will also provide protection for Thai trawlers, 12 of which were attacked over the past seven days.

Thai military forces have also deployed four OV10s, four F5s, two rescue helicopters, eight navy gunships, three police patrol boats and a Fishery Department communications vessel to the area where the pirate attacks took place, the source said.

Meanwhile, 164 Thai fishermen arrived in Pattani Province yesterday on board a Thai trawler after being released by Vietnamese authorities a few days ago.

The fishermen were among 10 trawlers captured by two Vietnamese patrol boats near Lo-sing Island on April 25.

Among them were 134 fishermen from Pattani, 18 from Nakhon Si Thammarat and 12 from Samut Prakan.

Skipper of the Siriphon 2, Somsak Numthong, 28, who was rounded up along with 24 other fishermen, said that a Vietnam patrol boat towed his boat to a town and detained the skippers and fishermen at different locations.

The fishermen were forced to do hard labour such as digging holes.

The skipper said he did not know why they were released.

"They just woke us up at around midnight and told us to get on the boat".

President of Pattani Fishery Association, Charoen Chanthaisara, said Vietnam had seized 56 trawlers from Pattani between 1987 and 1991 but had released only five of them.

Nineteen were freed after trawler owners paid a "fine" to Vietnamese authorities.

Reportage on Malaysia Fishing, Forestry Issues

Forestry Official Released

BK0206040091 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Jun 91 p 2

[Text] Narathiwat—Police yesterday released a senior Malaysian forestry official and two workers. Eight others, also arrested by Border Patrol Police [BPP] and defence volunteers allegedly for trespassing and cutting trees in a national forest reserve in Sukhirin district, will be detained at Muang Police station.

Kelantan state forestry director Johari Baharuddin, 48, was released on 500,0000 baht bail. The two workers, whose names were not available, were released earlier in Sukhirin district.

The Chief Minister of Kelantan state tried to contact Thai officials in Narathiwat to ask them to release the officials who later allowed Mr Johari's relatives to provide bail, a source said.

The Kelantan state officials claim they were arrested on Malaysian territory and deny all charges. They are expected to appear in court next week.

Police said the BPP is still guarding 65 logs seized by Thai officials.

Fourth Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Kitti Rattanachaya said the Army has received regular reports of poaching at the border but thought it was the work of Malaysian villagers.

The army got a tip-off and laid in wait to arrest the poachers but found them to be Malaysian officials, which was "very surprising".

Lt-Gen Kitti, who insists all 11 Malaysian officials were arrested on Thai territory near kilometre marker 72, said the top Malaysian official was released to honour his senior official status.

"How can we go and arrest them in Malaysia? No way. They just say that to try to save themselves," he said.

Since the Malaysian officials broke Thai laws they would be tried in a Thai court, he said.

He had received reports of poaching at Kuan Duan subdistrict adjacent to Perlis state, he said.

Thai trees are felled, taken to Malaysia, and then sold back to Thailand.

Malaysian authorities have not yet contacted Thai officials over the incident.

Two helicopters will fly senior provincial and forestry officials to the Bara national forest reserve today to inspect the encroached area and probe the Malaysian claim.

A district officer said 2,000 rai of forest at border marker 68 and about four square kilometres at marker 72 have been destroyed.

Disagreement on Fishing Issue

BK0106114991 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 1 Jun 91 p 3

[Editorial: "Why Do Thai Ships Have To Notify?"]

[Text] We completely disagree with the attitude adopted by Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun when he was in Kuala Lumpur—that Thai fishing boats should notify Malaysian authorities, stating clearly where they want to go before passing through Malaysian waters. Although that may not mean asking for permission from Malaysia, it could be interpreted that Thailand has renounced its legitimate rights under the law of the sea and conceded that Malaysia has authority over the Gulf of Thailand.

Under the present situation, Thailand is evidently locked at the bottom of the Gulf as all its neighbors with borders on the Gulf of Thailand have declared their sovereignty over extended exclusive economic zones of up to 200 nautical miles. They include Malaysia, Cambodia, and Vietnam. If we are not mistaken, only Thailand has not made such a declaration.

These zones declared by our neighbors overlap Thailand's territorial waters in the Gulf. Thai ships sailing in the Gulf enter easily into foreign waters which are no longer international waters, as in the past. Although Thailand has claimed that it is following a tradition on sea navigation, none of the neighbors have listened. If the Thai Government agrees to Malaysia's requirement that Thai ships notify its authorities before transiting through its waters, that would be a big mistake for us as that would bind Thailand and will be difficult to change in the future.

We must not forget that not only Malaysia, but Cambodia, Vietnam, and Singapore have declared their exclusive economic zones that overlap with Thailand's waters in the Gulf, thus blocking the passage of Thai ships. If we agree to Malaysia's demand cum order, what shall we do later on if Cambodia, Vietnam, and others make similar claims. In this case, Thailand's sovereignty and independence would be meaningless. We could never blame other people for this since it is our own mistake renouncing our legitimate rights under the International Law of the Sea and the age-old common practice in maritime navigation.

Malaysia has gone too far. It is normal for Thai fishing trawlers to be arrested for poaching in foreign waters. But it is too much for Malaysia to arrest our trawlers returning home with full loads, just because they had failed to notify Malaysia before transiting its waters. They are prosecuted within one day and sent to prison, while their boats are destroyed by bombs and sunk. This is too much and we cannot accept it as legitimate action.

The Thai Government should pay more attention to this problem. Why should we renounce our due rights of navigation? We may have to allow relations to sour for some time because if we do not assert our strength, we will always remain a victim of harassment, and, who knows, other countries may be waiting their turn to treat us likewise.

Paper Discusses Strains With Malaysia

BK0506024791 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Jun 91 p a12

[Editorial: "Malaysian Ties at Risk"]

[Text] The arrest of 11 officials from Kelantan State for allegedly entering Thai territory illegally and engaging in illegal logging in a Thai southern border forest in Narathiwat is threatening to damage the Thai-Malaysian relationship. This unfortunate incident occurred last Wednesday just as Premier Anan Panyarachun was visiting Kuala Lumpur for official talks with Premier Mahathir Mohamed on how to resolve the chronic problem of frequent arrests of Thai fishermen for allegedly encroaching on Malaysian waters.

At first Kelantan contended that all its 11 officials, including the state Forestry Department director, were seized on the Malaysian side and taken at gunpoint across the border to face "trumped-up" charges. But Thai provincial authorities in the southern province were adamant that the Malaysians were held about 100 metres inside Thai territory and they had evidence that the group was part of an illegal logging operation which had been going on in the border forest for quite some time.

That there is illegal logging in the area is undisputed. Kelantan authorities reported that the team was sent to the border area to investigate reports of logs from unknown sources floating down the Kolok border river. This purportedly explains why the forestry department director was in the team.

Kelantan's claim that Thai forces seized the 11 officials on the Malaysian side is hard to believe. And it has backfired as it forced the Thai authorities in Narathiwat to press the charges to prove Kelantan wrong.

Now a senior Malaysian forestry official from Kuala Lumpur has reportedly conceded in a private discussion with the commander of the Fourth Army Region that the 11 Malaysians were on Thai soil but he said that they strayed across the border unintentionally and without any illegal motives.

If this was only a case of unintentional intrusion, the matter could have been hushed up on the day it occurred and the Kelantan team advised to leave Thai territory quietly. But it is incredible that a team of experienced forestry officials, who carry maps and compasses, could have strayed into Thailand accidentally.

However, since the Thai authorities in Narathiwat insisted that they had evidence to implicate the Kelantan team in illegal logging, the matter is much more serious and it is wishful thinking for anyone to try to invoke good neighbourly relations to justify special leniency.

A large number of Thai fishermen and owners of fishing vessels seized in Kelantan know that such goodwill has never been the case. The Kelantan state government of the Parti Islam Malaysia (PAS), which is an opposition party not responsive to Mahathir's federal government, seldom treats Thais as good neighbours. PAS is in fact known to have aided Thai Muslim secessionists in the South despite Kuala Lumpur's disapproval of such intervention in Thailand's internal affairs.

At this difficult moment, both Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur should keep their cool and let the Thai justice system deal with the Kelantan team, bearing in mind that at the national level Thailand and Malaysia remain good, close friends. Geography makes border problems between the two countries inevitable.

In the meantime, what good friends should do is to help each other resolve common problems whenever they arise and take concerted action to remove all the causes of such problems. In this case, it is ongoing illegal logging in border forests. In the fishing dispute, it is the large number of Thai fishing vessels operating near or inside Malaysian waters.

Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur have succeeded in working out an agreement to jointly explore and exploit petroleum resources in the area of the Gulf of Thailand where their territorial claims overlap. They should be able to capitalize on this success and expand their cooperation to other bilateral issues, particularly the fishing dispute and the illegal logging.

Illegal Burmese Immigrants Rounded-Up

BK0506021591 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Jun 91 p a4

[Text] Thai officials yesterday rounded up 192 illegal Burmese immigrants in Mae Sot and repatriated 85, handing them over to Burmese authorities in Myawaddy.

The pre-dawn action took place after a Thai deadline for the Burmese in this border area to leave the country expired, on May 31.

The other 107 immigrants were transferred to Baan Huay Kalok refugee holding camp, where they will be detained, according to Col Thammanun Chitwachira, the head of the crackdown on the illegal immigrants.

Thammanun said Thai officials would continue with their operations and dispatch teams to locations where Burmese who have illegally entered the country are suspected of staying.

Col Niphan Siphaibun, commander of Army Task Force 34 in Mae Sot claimed the immigrants had created criminal and sanitary problems to the district and that the operation was conducted after numerous complaints by local Thais.

The repatriation of the Burmese, he said, would not affect about 8,000 authorized Burmese workers and political refugees or those who entered Thailand before 1976 and hold a permit to stay here as displaced persons.

Thai officials began their search at 4 am yesterday morning and had rounded up the 192 Burmee within four hours. They were later interrogated and screened, and 85 were handed over to Mywaddy authorities, who initially rejected accepting them because of "unpreparedness" on the Burmese side.

Thousands of Burmese students fled to Thailand after a military coup d'etat in 1988 and sought the protection of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Local officials estimated that more than 20,000 Burmese immigrants had been living and working in this border town since 1986.

UNHCR Acting Chief Guy Ouellet told THE NATION yesterday that his orgnization was not involved with the Burmese being repatriated.

"None of these people are refugees. We are not involved with them. We only get involved with those who applied for refugee (status)...and are genuine refugees," he said.

He said he did not know about the situation on the border and that UNHCR did not have any representatives there. So far about 1,300 refugees are under UNHCR care and all of them stay in Bangkok, Ouellet claimed.

The UNHCR, he said, was continuing with its screening programme for new Burmese arrivals and with its assistance for those under its protection pending the establishment of a safe camp.

Cabinet Okays Draft Bill 'in Principle'

BK0406151691 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] The Commerce Ministry submitted a draft trademark bill to the Cabinet and it was approved in principle. Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on told reporters at the Commerce Ministry this afternoon that the draft trademark bill will benefit Thai businessmen. The draft bill will provide protection in several areas, such as protecting trademark owners and their businesses. The draft bill will also specify regulations on authorizing the others to use trademarks and will adjust penalty clauses to bring them in conformity with the current situation.

The commerce minister also added that his ministry will revise its measures concerning prices of goods from an emphasis on controlling to an emphasis on overseeing so the prices of goods can move in line with marketing mechanisms. The ministry will immediately ease two measures—on the display of price tags for retail prices of goods from factories and on reducing the number of goods on which production costs need to be reported. Previously, there were 10 controlling measures and 109 goods items were under control.

Minister Asks EC To Review Trade Policy

BK0506025191 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jun 91 p 21

[Text] Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on has called on the European Community to review its trade agreements and preferential schemes available to certain countries.

Mr Amaret said the EC was granting a number of countries more favourable treatment than it was to the ASEAN members, and this could well damage trade relations between the two groupings in the long run.

The Commerce Ministry has prepared a seven-page comprehensive report of trade-related measures seen as obstacles to Thai exports to the 12 EC-member countries. Mr Amaret planned to submit the report to his EC counterpart, but has decided against this move.

"The EC in the past few years has given increased priority to developing its trade and investment relations with other areas, including Eastern Europe and the African states, and this has created bad feeling among ASEAN countries," he said.

Mr Amaret, who returned to Bangkok yesterday, said he addressed the ninth meeting of ASEAN and EC economic ministers in Luxembourg.

He also said he was worried by the EC's human rights policy which recommended use of trade protection measures. He said Western trade and aid could be made conditional on such non-trade issues as Western standards of labour and political rights.

"Third World countries should not be judged by the same standards as the West," he said.

Mr Amaret also insisted that farm trade reform was of major interest to ASEAN countries under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade's Uruguay Round of talks, and future trade talks could be affected if there was no progress on this issue.

Further Reportage on Phone Deal Negotiations

Prime Minister Takes Over

BK0406112791 Bangkok THE NATION in English 4 Jun 91 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun has taken personal charge of the government team to negotiate the new terms of the telephone expansion project with the Charoen Pokphand (CP) Group today.

The premier yesterday met leaders of the National Peacekeeping Council [NPKC] in an effort to break the deadlock on the new conditions proposed by the government which have put Transport and Communications Minister Nukun Prachuapmo and his NPKC-backed deputy, Gen Wirot Saengsanit, into conflict.

It was the second meeting on the highly controversial scheme, which the three-month-old Anan administration believes needs to be renegotiated to prevent a monopoly and to ensure a better financial deal for the government.

Asked if the NPKC had given him the "green light" to break the impasse resulting from the ministerial conflict, Anan said he understood that he had full authority to make a decision and expected to announce it before the deadline on June 7-8.

Communications Minister Nukun and Gen Wirot caused a political uproar after the former insisted that the project be split to prevent a private monopoly. Wirot, deputy secretary-general of the NPKC, however, wanted the project as agreed by the previous government to remain intact.

Nukun said a round of negotiations will be held with CP officials today. Thanin Chiarawanon, president of the agro-industrial conglomerate which successfully tendered for the project under the Chatchai administration, is due to give a reply to the proposed break-up of the project today.

Premier Anan said yesterday that he decided to take over the leadership of the negotiating team, replacing Minister Nukun who has been strongly attacked by Gen Wirot. With the NPKC's gesture to support the premier, Anan is expected to be able to strike a deal with CP despite the firm's initial opposition to the break-up of the scheme.

Anan said he will proceed to the talks with CP on the position adopted by the Cabinet and proposed by Nukun under which the three million phoneline project will be split into a number of concession zones, with CP to be given two of the four Bangkok concessions.

Officials are still working on the break-up of the provincial concessions of which CP is expected to be given half. According to the original terms of the project, CP was to have been given the right to install two million lines in metropolitan Bangkok and another one million in the provinces.

Nukun said if CP agrees to the proposed area zoning in which it will get at least half of the Bangkok concession, both sides can proceed to negotiate other issues.

CP officials could not be reached for comment yesterday on their current position on the government's proposal.

Premier Anan stressed that he will be personally in charge of the talks with CP, which should be concluded by the end of this week as announced earlier. Nukun was earlier appointed chairman of the government's negotiating team which consisted of Wirot, Gen Chatchom Kanlong and PM's secretary-general Stapon Kawitanon.

Anan's decision to take over the job from Nukun followed last week's escalation of the Nukun-Wirot conflict in which the general publicly attacked Nukun and threatened to quit the Cabinet portfolio in protest.

After meeting the NPKC leaders, Anan was reassured that there was no conflict between the two at present.

NPKC spokesman Gen Chamlaeng Uchukomon said the premier will be the one to explain the whole affair to the public. Other officials, including those from the military, will not make any further comment. Chamlaeng also played down the conflict between Nukun and Wirot.

Commenting on Wirot's earlier remark that there was not yet a Cabinet resolution on the break-up of the project, Anan said the Cabinet spent two hours on May 27 debating the proposal from Nukun and that an unofficial decision was made in support of the idea.

He also said there was no need to amend any laws to proceed with the revised project as suggested by Montri Phongphanit, former transport and communications minister, who approved the phone deal with CP.

Asked if the proposed zoning areas will result in technical problems if different phone systems are used by each investor, he said telephone systems are compatible, citing Indonesia as an example where the phone service is divided into several zones and yet there have been no technical problems.

Anan said there have been casual talks on further delays to the project, but the contract that in fact had been prepared for CP does not provide any guarantee that all three million lines will be in service within five years.

In regard to the country's image if the CP deal is scrapped, he said in the long run this would cause less damage than allowing a bad deal to proceed, especially when it was known that the conditions under which the deal was made were improper.

On the Nukun-Wirot conflict, Anan said if anything it is a conflict of opinions which can sometimes be construed as personal in Thai society. "I don't think it's a matter of dignity (referring to Wirot's comment that he had been insulted). Every Thai has his or her dignity."

Anan Threatens To Break Off Talks

BK0506022791 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jun 91 pp 1,3

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun reaffirmed last night that his Government would not sign the multi-billion-baht telephone expansion project with the Charoen Pokphan [CP] Group in the original form approved by the Chatchai Chunhawan administration because of its monopolistic nature.

Talking to a group of reporters late last night after a lengthy session with senior CP Group executives, the Prime Minister said the Government might call off negotiations if its definition of "monopoly" was contended by the CP Group.

Responding to a reporter's question, Mr Anan emphasised that the Government would be straight in negotiating with the C.P. Group regardless of whoever or whatever support it might have.

"Certainly, we will be flexible during talks. But if we come to a point where the Government considers that progress can no longer be achieved, then we may have to stop," Mr Anan said.

He emphasised that the Government had no wish to scrap the bidding contest.

"If I had that idea, the Government would not have wasted its time negotiating with the C.P. Group," Mr Anan said.

The Government and the C.P. Group held a four-hour meeting yesterday in the first round of negotiations aimed at resolving the controversial 100-billion-baht project.

The Premier yesterday obtained approval from the Cabinet to have a free hand in the talks with the C.P. Group.

Joining the Prime Minister in the talks were Transport and Communications Minister Nukun Prachuapmo, his deputy Gen Wirot Saeng Sanit, Assistant Army Chief Gen Chatchom Kanlong and the PM's Secretary-General Sathapon Kawitanon.

Leading the C.P. Group in yesterday's talks were president Thanin Chiarawanon, vice-president for telecommunications Wanlop Wimonwanit, project coordinator Chalieo Suwanakitti, and representatives of the C.P. Group's financial consultant Solomon Brothers and the Bangkok Bank, the Krung Thai Bank, the Siam Commercial Bank and the Thai Farmers Bank.

Mr Anan emerged from the meeting along with Mr Nukun and Gen Wirot after nearly three hours of talks to attend the funeral of Dr Winit Winitnayaphak, deputy secretary general of the Royal Household Bureau, who died in the May 26 Lauda Air plane crash in Suphan Buri Province.

The prime minister, however, returned later to Government House where Mr Sathapon and Gen Chatchom were continuing negotiations with the C.P. Group.

The Cabinet last week endorsed a proposal by Mr Nijun to split the huge project into four zones—two in Bangkok and two in the provinces—with one Bangkok zone being offered to the C.P. Group.

The firm, however, will have the right to bid for another zone in the province but not the second zone in Bangkok.

Mr Nukun said that his proposal would be used as the working paper for the two parties.

Mr Anan said that the Government and the C.P. Group yesterday exchanged their views on Mr Nukun's proposal and debated "facts" in the project under the form approved by the previous government.

"All the Cabinet ministers have agreed that the contract is monopolistic in nature and the present Goverment will not be able to sign this contract," Mr Anan said.

He said the Government had taken into account the interest of the telephone subscribers and the C.P. Group had the right to agree or not with the Government's position.

He noted, however, if the C.P. Group agreed to make certain changes to prevent the monopoly, an agreement could then be reached.

But if the C.P. Group disagrees with it and starts contending what is a monopoly, that may lead us to a point where we cannot bargain," Mr Anan said.

Asked by reporters if the Government would draw up a new contract for the C.P. Group, Mr Anan said that negotiators have not yet reached that point.

"We are now trying to talk to create a common understanding. The C.P. Group is being given the chance to express its agreement or disagreement with us. We will listen," Mr Anan said.

The Prime Minister also said that the zoning proposal was not negotiated yesterday.

The C.P. Group agreed in principle yesterday that it had to offer a bigger share of financial benefits to the Government, but more details would have to be thrashed out.

Asked if the Government would stand by its zoning proposal, Mr Anan declined to answer by saying that the Government would not hand an ultimatum to the C.P. Group.

"We will try to explain our position. If the C.P. Group disagrees, it will have to give its reasons. We will judge whether their reasons are well-grounded," he said.

Mr Anan said he could not predict whether the talks would be successful.

"We have to see whether we can reach an agreement. If we can agree, then it is successful," he said.

The Prime Minister said that both parties have scheduled to resume negotiations tomorrow afternoon.

Prior to yesterday's meeting, Mr Thanin declared that his firm would not accept the zoning proposal because it would mean a higher investment cost per unit for his company.

However, he refused to reaffirm this when he emerged from the meeting at the Government House last evening.

"I cannot say anything just now. I'd better leave it to the Prime Minister to make a statement. We will have to hold more talks. There is no agreement yet," Mr Thanin said.

Vietnam

Army Paper Hails Leaders' Visits to USSR

BK0406145391 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 May 91 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "A Very Important Event in the Friendship and All-Around Cooperation Between Vietnam and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] A very important event has just occurred in the political lives of Vietnam and the Soviet Union: Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's working visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central

Committee from 8-13 May and Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi's working visit from 5-9 May have concluded with fine results.

In an atmosphere of comradeship and fraternity, the Vietnamese and Soviet party and state leaders informed one another of the developments of restructuring and renovation in their countries as well as the activities of the two parties, and exchanged views on orientations and measures for renovating and strengthening the friendship and all-around cooperation between the two parties and countries as well as on various international issues of common concern. Comrade Nguyen Van Linh briefed Comrade Gorbachev on the initial important achievements that our people have scored in the renovation undertaking and on the preparations for the forthcoming Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]. Comrade Gorbachev expressed his great joy over those achievements by our people. He informed Comrade Nguyen Van Linh of the complicated problems arising from the renovation process and reasserted the determination of the CPSU and the Soviet leadership and people to overcome the socioeconomic and political crisis, to maintain and renovate the union of sovereign republics, to renew and heighten the Communist Party's role in Soviet society, and to persist on the socialist path. Comrade Nguyen Van Linh affirmed the strong support of the Vietnamese Communist Party and people for the Soviet Union's efforts to ride out the crisis so it can continue to develop along the socialist line. The two comrade leaders stressed the importance of the friendship and solidarity between the two parties and peoples and noted with joy that the all-around cooperation between the two countries has continued to be renewed and developed. They also expressed the determination to further strengthen bilateral cooperation. On international issues, the two comrades called for additional action and greater efforts to turn Asia and the Pacific into a zone of peace, stability, and development. Comrade Gorbachev welcomed Vietnam's foreign policy and highly valued its efforts to normalize relations with the PRC, to push for the normalization of relations with the United States, and to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi and Soviet Prime Minister Pavlov held thorough discussions on Vietnam-USSR economic cooperation. The two sides stressed that the positive developments in economic and trade relations and Vietnam's increased supply of commodities to the Soviet Union have created conditions for building economic relations between the two countries on an equal and mutually beneficial basis. The two sides affirmed the important significance of the many intergovernmental agreements signed in January 1991 within the framework of the 1991 economic and trade cooperation program and the shifting of the economic and trade relations to a new mechanism. They also discussed specific measures to ensure the implementation of these agreements. In view of the current world political situation and the developments of restructuring and renovation in the two countries at present, the positive results of the working visits by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and Comrade Do Muoi are of important significance.

Their working visits have ushered in great potential for strengthening the friendship and all-around cooperation between the two parties and countries. The Soviet Union has always played an extremely important role in securing peace and progress in the world. The Vietnamese people are unswervingly grateful to the Soviet party, government, and people for their great, effective assistance during the protracted war for national independence and freedom as well as in the present national construction.

The world situation is developing very complicatedly and socialism is experiencing a serious crisis. Although the Soviet Union and Vietnam have scored some achievements in their restructuring and renovation, they are facing numerous difficulties and challenges. Faced with this situation, we realize even more clearly the great leadership roles of the CPV and the CPSU in the renovation and restructuring cause. More than ever before, we realize the need to constantly consolidate the cooperation between the two parties, regarding it as the most important factor for strengthening the friendship and all-around cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. We are determined to make every effort to satisfactorily implement our commitments so we can renovate and enhance the efficiency of our cooperation. We pledge the determination to preserve the great friendship which has bound together the two countries and peoples for more than half a century now, regarding it as the most valuable asset.

Proceedings of Jakarta Meeting on Cambodia Noted

BK0406144091 Hanoi VNA in English 1338 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA 4 Jun—The second meeting of the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC) with the Cambodian Supreme National Council (SNC) opened in Jakarta Sunday afternoon, about 45 minutes later than scheduled because of the prolonged discussions between the two chairmen and the Cambodian parties, reports SPK correspondent in Jakarta.

Opening the meeting, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said that the text of the November 26, 1990 draft agreeement as elaborated from the August 28 framework document "can only be regarded as a draft, which cannot be and is not being presented on a 'take it or leave it' basis." He said, cochairmen, therefore, believe that there could be allowances for some constructive modifications to the texts, so as to improve its acceptability to all parties to the conflict and all PICC participants, provided such modifications are fully consistent with the framework document approach.

He quoted the final statement of the first meeting of the PICC cochairmen with the Cambodian SNC held in Paris in December 1990 as saying that "there was concurrence on most of the fundamental points." "However," he said, "on certain parts of the texts, a number of questions were raised and doubts and misgivings were expressed by some members of the SNC, thus requiring their further discussion."

He said that the present meeting in Jakarta would discuss the questions that had been raised. He did not specify what questions. However, in his meeting with Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen Sunday morning prior to the opening of the current meeting, Hun Sen did mention the questions of genocide, military arrangements, and respect for Cambodia's sovereignty, which remained to be solved.

Hun Sen proposed that "concrete amendments" be made to those issues for the purpose of accomplishing a just, fair and realistic solution to the Cambodian problem.

He also proposed that the ceasefire now in place should be prolonged until the final agreement on the political solution has been signed and that all supply of arms and ammunitions to the fighting Cambodian parties be cut off.

"Such measures would only work for and accelerate the peace process," Hun Sen said, adding that "we have already reached the doorstep of a comprehensive political settlement and we have no reason to continue the bloodshed and to receive and accumulate more arms and ammunition."

French Deputy Foreign Minister Alain Vivien, head of the French delegation to the meeting, also spoke at the opening session. He welcomed the new three members of the Khieu Samphan, Ranariddh and Son Sann factions who in the speeches repeated the already known position of the leaders of the Khmer Rouge.

Mr. Rafeeudin Ahmed, special representative of the UN secretary general, and Major General Timothy Dibuama, head of the UN delegation to observe the ceasefire in Cambodia, also attended the meeting.

Indian Businessman on Economic Cooperation

BK0406092791 Hanoi VNA in English 0607 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 4—"Proceeding from their longlasting friendship Vietnam and India are holding prospects for economic cooperation", said Shantanu Srivastava, director of the Namita Industrial and Trading Concepts PTV Co. in Ho Chi Minh City, in an article carried by the "SAIGON GIAI PHONG" (Liberation) daily.

He said that in the past three years, Vietnam has broadened its foreign economic cooperation through the promulgation of laws and policies encouraging foreign investments. Along with the development of production and export, its import value has increased. The Vietnamese economy has seen positive changes. In Ho Chi Minh City, more and more foreign economic organisations have set up their representative offices, including Namita Company which has continually increased its yearly turnout with Vietnamese companies. It purchased from Vietnam farm and forest products and sold in return machinery, textile equipment, chemical substances and plastic materials.

He added that Vietnam and India need to further study their trade and investment cooperation in different fields such as mine, gas and oil exploitation, communications and transport, textile industry, agricultural machines and forest products processing. Besides, Vietnam, endowed with its rich agricultural potentials, is able to exchange fram produce with India. Vietnam is facing many difficulties in shifting to market-oriented economy and it is also needing good friends.

The Indian businessman, who has lived and worked in Vietnam for nine years, also expressed the joy that he is among Indian businessmen present in Vietnam at this time to partly help the country in economic development in this current renovation process.

Vo Chi Cong Receives Swedish Ambassador

BK0406091191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 May 91

[Text] On 2 June 1991, Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State, received Mrs. Kerstin Birgitta Johansson, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden to Vietnam, who paid a farewell visit to the chairman before ending her tour of duty in Vietnam.

Chairman Vo Chi Cong had a cordial talk with the ambassador. Vu Manh, deputy director of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State, also attended the reception.

Official Said France Will Continue Giving Aid

BK0406042891 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Jun 91

[Text] In a news conference at the exhibition of French agricultural and food processing machines which was held recently in Ho Chi Minh City, Mr. (Papain), foreign affairs commissioner of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, said that the French government would continue to provide about 50 million Francs to Vietnam in aid because Vietnam has received no loans from international financial organizations. The aid includes scholarships for Vietnamese students.

He said that apart from selling the machines, the companies at the exhibition also seek cooperation with Vietnam, starting primarily with small projects.

Provinces Hold Party Congresses

Binh Dinh Province

BK0306140791 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 May 91 p 1

[Text] According to VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY and TAY NINH newspaper, the Party Organization of Binh Dinh Province held the first round of its 14th congress from 24 to 26 April with the participation of 380 delegates representing more than 25,000 party members of the province.

The congress summed up the suggestions made by the grassroots and the congresses of district and subordinate party organizations. It concentrated on discussing and debating a number of issues on which there still were different views. These issues included the assessment of our country's revolutionary gains, the remaining shortcomings and mistakes, the road to socialism, the general objectives of socioeconomic development in the coming years, and the human strategy in the new stage of the revolution. The congress achieved basic unanimity of views on the issues raised in the draft documents. Regarding national defense and security, the congress suggested that party organizations in the public security forces be strengthened and clearly institutionalized in the same way as the party organizations in the People's Army.

Concerning party building, the congress attached importance to discussing the need to improve party members' quality and enhance the militancy of party organizations. It called for a determined effort to step up the struggle against corruption and improve the method of party leadership, and reaffirmed the party's leading role. It scrutinized the question of party members engaging in private economic activities from different angles and agreed that party members may take up private economic activities, but they must be subject to stringent regulations and abide by the law in an exemplary fashion.

At its closing session, the congress adopted a seven-point program of action and called on the entire party organization and people of Binh Dinh to successfully fulfill the socioeconomic objectives of 1991, thereby bringing about truly effective changes from now until the party organization holds the second round of its 14th congress.

The congress elected 16 official delegates to attend the Seventh National Party Congress.

Tay Ninh Province

BK0306153591 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 May 91 pp 1, 4

[Text] The party organization of Tay Ninh Province held a congress on 25 and 26 April with the participation of 314 delegates who typify the intellect of the entire party organization. The congress held discussions and made suggestions to the draft documents to be presented at the seventh party congress.

Basing themselves on realities in the nation and in their own localities, many delegates suggested that the party Central Committee define a general economic structure for the entire country for use as the basis for orienting the economic structure of each specific sector and area. At the present stage, it is necessary to continue affirming agriculture as the foremost front and to make adequate investment in all relevent fields—science and technology, capital, pricing policy, processing, and marketing. Especially, a policy should be adopted to protect the production of some vital agricultural products. Social policies also drew a lot of attention. Many delegates suggested that the central level quickly improve the wage system to ensure the reproduction of labor power. Some opinions proposed that a seniority-based allowance system be devised for the benefit of all cadres, especially those who have participated in the various wars of resistance. In reality, people in the countryside are suffering from many deprivations. The delegates suggested that a policy be adopted to promote the building of a new countryside. Concerning health care and education, many opinions held that the education policy and the collection of hospital fees should be revised. The majority of delegates maintained that our country has not made adequate investment for education and has not paid due attention to the quality of training. With regard to national defense and security, the congress suggested that the party organization system within the armed forces be further strengthened and that adequate investment be made for local military work, particularly in the border provinces. The congress debated the question of whether labor power should be regarded as a commodity. Most delegates held that in the transition period labor power must necessarily be a commodity, but some people disagreed with this view. Concerning crop land, many delegates suggested that peasants be granted the right to long-term use of crop land and to transfer and inherit land holdings. Regarding the question of whether party members should be allowed to engage in private economic activities, many people held that party members are also citizens, therefore they should be permitted to take up private economic activities like any other citizens, though there should be limits to such activities. Other people maintained the opposite for fear that party members might be transformed into bourgeoisie once they engage in private economic activities. Concerning the draft amended party statutes, some people proposed that a clause be added to specify that any party member who fails to attend three party meetings in a year without good reason will have his membership cancelled. The current disciplinary measure of dismissal applied in such cases should be scrapped.

The congress elected 12 delegates to attend the seventh national party congress.

Nguyen Thanh Binh Addresses Bloc Party Congress

BK0406100191 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 May 91 pp 1, 4

[Report by P.V.]

[Text] The party organization of the bloc of central external relations organs held the first round of its third congress of delegates on 16 and 17 April with the participation of 154 delegates representing 1,600 party members of various directly subordinate party organizations and chapters.

Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the congress. He brought up key issues and made suggestions for the congress to discuss and contribute ideas to the various documents of the seventh party congress.

The congress engaged in truly lively, democratic, responsible, and constructive discussions and debates to achieve unanimity of views and to contribute as much as possible to the party's intellectual life. The statements made at the congress reflected the views expressed by members of various party chapters and organizations, and dealt deeply with the major issues concerning viewpoints, lines, and solutions.... During the congress, with the exception of a single opinion contending that the party's platform should not be issued at this juncture and that only a resolution on orientations, tasks, and the line of socialist construction was needed because there still were many unclear and unsettling factors, all other views maintained that the platform was necessary and that there were sufficient theoretical and practical conditions for its issuance. However, these opinions also held that the platform should be short and succinct, and that its name must accord with its contents.

Concerning the development of a multisectorial economy, various delegates suggested measures, policies, and legislation aimed at ensuring the leading role of the state-operated economic sector. They agreed that development of the private economic sector should be encouraged, but restrictive laws and regulations should be adopted to prevent the formation of a bourgeois class in the cities and the reappearance of the landlord class in the countryside, which may eventually lead to political pluralism and the emergence of a multitude of opposition parties. Regarding the countryside and agriculture, there must be a comprehensive development strategy that goes beyond "contract system 10" and the renovation of cooperatives.

Concerning the political system, many opinions held that the party leadership and state management are all aimed at serving the people's interests. For this reason, by means of a correct line and a cohesive system, we must really establish the working people's mastery in the political, social, and economic fields, thereby building a strong class and social base for our party, our regime, and our state. The realities of the crisis and collapse of some countries have proved that their undoing resulted from their failure to strongly build and regularly consolidate a class and social base with the working people as its foundation.

Many opinions focused on the party's foreign policy, which should be aimed at creating the most favorable international conditions for Vietnam's cause of national construction and defense. The congress unanimously proposed that in the platform, the portion dealing with external relations should be rewritten into a separate chapter although national defense and security must be closely linked with foreign policy. It also suggested that after the seventh party congress, the party Central Committee or the Political Bureau should issue a separate resolution on external relations. Debating specific issues, delegates asserted that it was correct and imperative to point out the essence of our epoch in the draft platform. Implementation is important, but it is necessary to clearly define the essence of socialism and capitalism, the fundamental contradictions, and the objectives of peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

Foreign policy should be centered on the principles of peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. A flexible and active regional policy should be adopted to contribute to building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. Concerning the portion devoted to external relations in the Draft Political Report, many opinions suggested that international backgrounds and both advantages and difficulties be further clarified, but they should not be defined in too concrete terms. Not a few opinions proposed that there should be unified guidance and management of external relations and that external economic relations be combined with external political relations, national defense and security with external relations, and internal information with external propaganda. Some opinions suggested that a National Security Council be set up to ensure the unity of these tasks.

Regarding party building, all opinions affirmed the unique role of the Communist Party of Vietnam in the revolution in the past, at present, and in the future. However, they proposed that the party renovate not only the essence and methods of its leadership but also the party itself in a comprehensive fashion, from the ranks of party cadres and members to the organizational system, and that democracy be practiced in the party. Some opinions stressed that, to purify the party, we must struggle against opportunism and adopt a mechanism to prevent its survival and development. They also laid emphasis on control work at the grassroots level and from top to bottom and vice versa.

Nearly all opinions expressed confidence in the success of the seventh party congress because the party has painstakingly prepared its draft documents and has made careful, thorough preparations concerning personnel. The delegates were certain that the upcoming congress will be democratic, will formulate a correct line, and will elect a new Central Committee worthy of being the basis on which to achieve the unity of views and action of the entire party and people. The country's cause of renovation will surely be advanced even if we have to carry it out while we are still continuing to do research and experiments on it.

The congress elected eight delegates to attend the seventh national party congress.

Agricultural Organs Hold Seminar on Party Role

BK0206132591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Jun 91

[Text] On 31 May 1991 the party committee of the Bloc of Central Agricultural Organs held a seminar on the role of party grass-roots organizations and party members in the state agriculture, forestry, and fishing enterprises.

Most of the representatives said the party organizations play a very important role in achieving positive economic results in the enterprises. Reality has proved that efficient enterprises always have a purified and strong party organization, and it is not possible for an enterprise to operate at a loss if it has a purified and strong party organization.

The responsibility of every party organization in a state enterprise, generally speaking, is to do its best to motivate workers and staff to achieve satisfactory output and implement the business plan with high efficiency; to implement party committee resolutions; to contribute to training, arranging, and planning of personnel work and staff evaluation; to successfully direct the policies and regulations on staff and workers; and to build a good relationship with the locality.

People's Organ of Control on Anticorruption

BK0106142191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 May 91

[Article by station correspondent Pham Thuy Hoa]

[Summary] "In the last ten months, the People's Organ of Control's implementation of Decision 240 of the Council of Ministers have revealed three things: First, the discovery and prevention of crime in economic management; second, dealing with corruption; and third, the linkage between anti-corruption work and efforts to make the People's Organ of Control tougher and cleaner."

The People's Organ of Control at all levels has been investigating and reporting crimes in important sectors such as banking, finance, the national reserve, trading-service, import-export, oil production, transportation, and the postal service.

A typical case is banks providing loans without proper adherence to credit regulations. This has resulted in huge bad debts as some bank officers take bribes when they grant loans or collude with businessmen to withdraw money for illegal businesses, as was the case of the Industrial and Commerce Bank in Ha Son Binh Province and the Thai Binh Shared Bank. The Supreme People's Organ of Control has suggested disciplinary action against the management of these banks. In total, the People's Organ of Control has prosecuted 484 cases in this sector.

In the trading-service sector, 58 percent of them were discovered to have helped businessmen evade taxes, while 76 percent of economic units of mass organizations and government offices conducted business without licenses. The loss of tax revenue for the latter is more than 45 billion Vietnamese dong and 53,000 U.S. Dollars.

In import-export, many violations in quota management and trading have been discovered. These violations have enabled smuggling, tax evasion, and corruption to take place, thus hampering the export market.

In the National Reserve Department, nearly 107 billion dong in assets have been lost and 130 criminal cases prosecuted.

In the transportation, postal service, oil and gas sector, the People's Organ of Control has uncovered many serious violations in material and equipment management with billions of dong in losses.

The anti-corruption work of the People's Organ of Control has done well. Until the end of this quarter, 5,500 cases and 6,700 people have been charged with corruption, cheating, and abusing socialist assets. Losses are nearly 310 billion dong, nearly two million dollars, 91,000 tones of paddy rice, six kilos of gold, and thousands of tones of material and equipment. In these cases, 66 billion dong have been recovered.

With Decision 240 coming into effect, more than 5,800 people have been found guilty of corruption. Of these, 3,550 have been prosecuted and more than 2,300 people have been dealt with administratively.

Generally speaking, all big corruption cases were promptly dealt with due to the coordination between the People's Security Force, the People's Organ of Control, and the Courts handing down proper judgements and reinforcing the cadres and people's trust.

In dealing with those cases, the People's Organ of Control offices have suggested many measures to overcome weaknesses and management errors. They have also helped recover illegal assets worth more than 29.3 billion dong and nearly 6,000 tones of paddy.

While carrying out anti-corruption work in different sectors and department, the People's Organ of Control also policed itself. In 1990, 80 cadres were found to have illegally obtained loans from the National Reserve. They also joined illegal credit groups, smuggled, took bribes and violated the professional code of ethics and so forth.

The People's Organ of Control has been able to achieve these targets thanks to the attention of the National Assembly and the Council of State, the resolute leadership of the party Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers, and the public support.

However, some ministries, sectors, department, people's committees, provinces, and cities have been slow to respond and lack resolute leadership. Therefore, close coordination with the People's Organ of Control have not been fully developed. Some have not realized the urgency of anti-corruption work. Instead, in some places, cadres involved in corruption cases have been placed in anti-corruption steering committees.

"The discovery of corruption has had benefits but its resolution is still limited in important sectors. The recovery of assets has not been very successful at only nine percent. This is particularly low in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Bac Thai, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Quang Nam Da Nang, Tay Ninh, Dong Nai, Tien Giang, and An Giang."

"The punishment for crimes has not been strict and sometimes the investigation takes too long."

Comrade Nguyen Van Thin, deputy chief procurator of the People's Organ of Control, in an interview with us on anti-corruption work, said the sector will intensify its activities. It will also submit to the party and state suitable measures on management regulations and juridical solutions to improve the laws as well as socioeconomic policies in order to gradually and successfully eradicate corruption.

Dam Quang Trung Attends Department Opening

BK0406095591 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 3 Jun 91

[Text] To implement Resolution 22 of the party Political Bureau on the work in the mountainous areas, the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports, and Tourism has decided to establish the Department of Ethnic Minorities' Culture and Arts in the Hanoi College of Culture. Comrade Dam Quang Trung, secretary of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the opening ceremony. Representatives of the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports, and Tourism and many professors, doctors of philosophy, and specialists on ethnic minority subjects were also at the function.

After hearing reports on the goal of the training and the proposed syllabus, Comrade Dam Quang Trung addressed the function. He pointed out the importance of cadre training for management and cultural and artistic work in the ethnic minority areas. He stressed the importance of the practical side of the training program so the cultural cadres can quickly help the ethnic minority to preserve and develop the active elements of their culture as a treasure of Vietnamese culture and push back the invasion of negative influences from foreign-affected culture.

The Department of Ethnic Minorities' Culture and Arts will officially begin admitting students for the 1991-1992 school year.

Tourism Increases by 300 Arrivals Per Month

BK0406094191 Hanoi VNA in English 0614 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 4—Tourist arrivals in Ho Chi Minh City in the first four months of this year totalled 61,681, an average increase of 300 per month over the same period last year.

Particularly, the overseas Vietnamese arrivals in the city in the said period were 22,016 equal to the number of overseas Vietnamese visitors of the first six months of 1990.

These tourists spent a quantity of gold and cash worth 168,442,853 US dollars. Averagely, each overseas Vietnamese spent 3,542 US dollars and a foreigner only 2,270 USD during their stay in the city.

Methods of Political Sophists Exposed

BK0306125191 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Apr 91 pp 1,4

[Article by Professor Tran Nham: "Dialectics of Sophism"]

[Text] In the recent drive to contribute views to the seventh party congress' draft documents, people have tended to erroneously assess the national situation. They have totally denied our people's achievements over the past years, including those scored in the four years of renovation. They have presented a dark gray painting of the real situation and gloomy prospects for the socialist path chosen by our people. Notoriously, with biting satire and resentful criticism, they have arrogated to themselves the right to be outsiders in judging, condemning, and blaming everyone else.

Upholding the banner of "anti-dogmatism" to fool and bewilder a certain number of people, they have now openly and brazenly used the intricate dexterities of sophism. Resorting to these dexterities, they do not at all mean to demonstrate the truth but want to advance "allegations" that seem to be rational at first hearing, although they are actually only maneuvers to turn black to white and right to wrong.

We should lay bare these sleights of hand in order to be fully aware of their true nature.

First, they have normally adhered to the apparent resemblance of phenomena without taking into account the internal relationships, the natural relationships of phenomena. Their special trick is to obfuscate the general concepts and issues by making intricate and ambiguous statements to confuse the issues and make people understand them in a different sense.

They give false impressions about the contents of the "bourgeois revolution of civil rights" in the "brief political platform" initially formulated by Nguyen Ai Quoc in February 1930 and the people's democratic scope that should be continually implemented in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism in our country. Then, on this basis, they condemn our party for mistakenly implementing President Ho Chi Minh's instructions and demand that we quit the socialist path and return to the "bourgeois revolution of civil rights." They are not at all loyal to President Ho Chi Minh's ideas. They only use President Ho Chi Minh's name to voice their own political viewpoints. In fact, in the "brief political platform" as well as through his legacy as a whole, President Ho Chi Minh always clearly asserts that the objective of the Vietnamese revolution is to build socialism after completing the people's national democratic revolution. National independence is closely associated with socialism in his thorough guiding thought in the whole course of the revolution in our country. This cannot be mistaken.

They have identified the concept of power with the concept of leadership, and then finally surreptitiously swap this with that concept, making the Communist Party's concept of leadership merely a concept of power. We all know that the party is not an organ of power. The highest power belongs to the people. Nevertheless, the party is the political force that leads society. Without the party's correct leadership, the people's power can be neither ensured nor implemented. They demand that our party return all power, but in reality they want our party to turn over leadership to them—in other words, eliminate the party leadership. It is not difficult to understand this principle. Why should they have to stir up all this trouble?

To cover up this sleight of hand, they have casually separated a certain number of aspects—usually the secondary ones—from the multifarious relationship of things and then emphasized and absolutized them irrationally. They have attempted to separate what is inseparable from reality, and from such a one-sided view they have upgraded their attempt to an overall encompassing level to stress this aspect and overlook that aspect, to exaggerate this relationship and reject that relationship, and to uphold this principle and deny that principle.

They ironically say that "the party has daily and hourly filled the people's minds with the task of this group of people digging a grave to bury that group of people." This is truly a myth and a brazen, distorted farce. The issue that "capitalism is mainly the digger of its own grave," which Marx predicted, is suddenly changed into "this component of people digging a grave to bury that component of people." With such sleight of hand to obfuscate the concept and the issue, they have used the same words for different contents of two different cases in the same dialectic with a view to fooling other people.

They have said: "Anything deviating from obscurantism is labelled an imperialist plot. The current changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union are also considered to be plots hatched by international imperialism." What is wrong with seeking the causes of the plots and acts of intervention and sabotage by international imperialists in Eastern Europe? Only those who close their eyes to the truth will deny this. However, the question is not merely there. The question is that they have accused our party of always blaming imperialist schemes for all that the party has done wrong. Our party has clearly stated the three causes of the aforementioned crisis: the root cause, the direct cause, and finally the cause of imperialist intervention. Then why have they confused white and black and turned right to wrong?

The true nature of this trick is to separate things from their fundamental historical relationship, then advance a host of arguments to defend erroneous points of discussion. They have rejected the natural relationship of things under special historic conditions to casually establish fake relationships in order to form the so-called "truth" and then, on this basis, to deliberately indulge in sophism without having to follow any criteria.

The second trick they have used is insults and distortion. Obviously, it is neither very intelligent nor healthy to resort to such a trick. Yet, what means or tricks will sophists not use to smear their adversaries? When using the first trick, they hope that through intricate and ambiguous allegations they can deceive the world. However, when they resort to insults and distortion, it is clear to all that they cannot cover up everything.

They have condemned "the party committee echelons from the central down to the grassroots levels for seizing all power. In provinces, each secretary is a lord who decides everything. The present state machinery is completely incompetent, leading all of society into trouble. Finally, the leadership and management is unseemly." We recognize that our party still has a lot to do in reorganizing its procedures for leadership and that our state still must remedy many shortcomings in its machinery. This is the main reason why we must continually advance our renovation process to renew our party leadership procedures and perfect our state machinery. Yet, men of conscience and good will should not adopt the extremist logic of denying everything just because there are still mistakes and shortcomings to be overcome. Otherwise, they would not have discovered the main contradiction since the sixth party congress between party organizations and the state machinery on one side, and the people on the other. And to deal with this contradiction, they have called for the establishment at all costs of a "people's democratic front as a counterbalance." Their point of view is notorious! Their attitude is clear!

What is notorious in this trick is that they have usually made fabrications and accused our party of making all the mistakes. They have fabricated alleged realities and bases as deemed necessary. They have shaped everything according to their own will and for their own needs.

It is understandable that when they wanted to condemn our party for committing "dogmatism" for the past 60 years, they fabricated a series of "realities" and "proofs" such as that our party "has radically nipped all buds of opposition and differing political views and driven some loyal people out of the country"; "a civil war took place only because of fake and vain communist ideology"; "our people are frustrated by socialism and Marxist doctrine"; those who were trained "in socialist schools" have been turned into ignorant people who only know how to "worship the red flag"; and "great communist leaders" must be born only "to become docile tools of half-educated people"; and so on.

They have spared no rude words to insult and defame our party and people and even the younger generations of our country. Accusing others does not make one clean. To make fabrications aimed at insulting and defaming others is the cheapest of all tricks. It is mainly because of its cheapness that sophists like to use it. With this sleight of hand, they hope they can deceive some dissatisfied people in the country and breathe life into hostile forces abroad. Yet our people are not so easily fooled!

According to sophists' logic, if no one listens to what they say once or ten times, there will certainly be some who will listen if they say it hundreds or thousands of times. To them, this is already an advantage. Of course, we do not consider these tricks dangerous weapons capable of eradicating the firmest truths or wiping out the most clear-cut confidence. Nevertheless, we should not view them lightly and must resolutely expose them in order to know their true nature.

Distortion of Ho's Thoughts Denounced

BK0406061791 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Apr 91 pp 1, 4

[Article by Major General Professor Tran Xuan Truong: "A Distortion of Ho Chi Minh's Thoughts"]

[Text] Recently,some people have used Ho Chi Minh's thoughts to reject his path. As Lenin said about similar tactics employed by revisionism to reject Marxism: the more a gem is polished, the more brilliantly it will shine. Likewise, the more Ho Chi Minh's thoughts are tested by real life situations, the greater their value and prestige will increase in the eyes of our people and the people of the world. Some people have even tried to use mankind's modern knowledge to directly criticize Ho Chi Minh's thoughts, but they have all failed to exert a significant impact on the masses. For people who are trickier and more profound, they know that they have to change their tactics!

Some people have held that the essence of Ho Chi Minh's thoughts lies in the "brief political platform" made public by Nguyen Ai Quoc when the party was founded on 3 February 1930. In their opinion, that document serves as a correct platform for the Vietnamese revolution because it originates from the people's cultural traditions and lifestyle as well as from the earnest aspirations of people of all walks of life and the entire nation, and also because it conforms with the strategy based on great solidarity and national concord. Using their own method of reaching conclusions based on historical facts, they have maintained that anytime we followed that platform, our revolution would end in victory, and that anytime we replaced that platform with a fierce class struggle, our revolution would meet with setbacks. As an example of victories, they have cited the establishment of the national coalition government comprising different political parties and representatives of people of different social classes and ethnic groups during the 1945-1946 period. They have suggested that Nguyen Ai Quoc's political platform be restored and that the bourgeoisie-backed civil rights revolution has just started in our country and needs to be adjusted in accordance with the new situation. Others maintained that we must firmly grasp the goals of "independence, liberty, and happiness" and must be flexible when it comes to the means to realize these goals as Ho Chi Minh was; that socialism or any other doctrines is but a means to an end; and that our failure to discern between means and ends has led to disastrous mistakes.

This is a distortion of the nature of Ho Chi Minh's thoughts. It is right to say that the "brief political platform" is a correct revolutionary platform for the new bourgeoisie-backed civil rights revolution and that that platform has been presented in a condensed and vivid way. It is correct to say that President Ho Chi Minh is a great patriot who has held aloft the banner of national independence and great solidarity. Nevertheless, one should not, because of current political developments, distort the truth about President Ho Chi Minh and turn him into a bourgeois revolutionary who opts for narrow-minded chauvinism, or worse still, into a social reformist. President Ho Chi Minh was a great patriot, an outstanding fighter of the international communist movement, and a proletarian activist who, at the beginning of this century, drew an extremely important conclusion that the path to national liberation in Vietnam must be patterned after the proletarian revolutionary path and the way traced by the Soviet October Revolution. President Ho Chi Minh gained profound knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and applied it to the real situation in our country. He also reached new conclusions, thus making important contributions to the development and enrichment of that doctrine. The essence of Ho Chi Minh's concepts about Vietnam's revolutionary path is based on the principle that national independence must be closely linked with socialism and that the Vietnamese revolution must undergo two consecutive strategic development stages. National independence and socialism are the goals and they go hand-in-hand like the causes of national liberation and class liberation at present. Once national independence has been restored, we must bring about a bountiful and happy life for the people and socialism is the only path to this end. By maintaining that the essence of Ho Chi Minh's thoughts lies only in the "brief political platform," people want to cut back and henceforth, distort Ho Chi Minh's thoughts. By maintaining that Ho Chi Minh's primary objective is to bring about a happy life for the people and that socialism or any other doctrines is but a means to an end, people try to distort Ho Chi Minh's thoughts to a very dangerous extent.

Along with praising President Ho Chi Minh for holding aloft the banner of great solidarity, people have also tried to distort the truth about his personality by picturing him as a national leader who does not attach importance to class stance and who promotes national concord regardless of political stance and political beliefs. As an example of that banner of great solidarity, they cited the national coalitiion government which existed between late 1945 and early 1946 and which included even such reactionary forces as the Vietnam Nationalist Party and the Vietnam Revolutionary Alliance.

It was true that President Ho Chi Minh had upheld the banner of very broad solidarity. However, no matter how broad it is, solidarity in the revolutionary struggle is never boundless. President Ho Chi Minh's greatness lied in the fact that he had succeeded in uniting all the forces he could. Yet, when we talk about the forces that could be united, it implies the existence of forces that can not be united as they are counter-revolutionary forces. In the revolution, the question of uniting with whom to oppose whom is always raised. Although the Ho Chi Minh banner could influence even some people in the enemy ranks, it always maintained its principled stand in distinguishing clearly between enemies and friends in each stage and period of the revolution. President Ho Chi Minh more than anyone else was a combatant who relentlessly struggled against imperialism, aggressors and quislings. It was impossible to unite and "reconcile" with reactionary parties and statesmen. The presence of reactionary parties and factions in Uncle Ho's government in 1945-46 did not produce great national solidarity. It produced only a particular revolutionary situation when the revolution had to chose the most appropriate strategy in the most critical situation. If those parties and factions had not been accepted into the government, the then foreign occupation troops would have toppled the Ho Chi Minh government. This was the main reason why once the occupation troops had withdrawn home, those parties and factions had to be expelled from the government. This was what happened 45 years ago. By mentioning the 1945-46 national coalition government as a pattern of great national solidarity government, what are those who try to distort Ho Chi Minh's thoughts scheming? Do they want to present Ho Chi Minh as a pluralistic politician and use the banner of Ho Chi Minh's thoughts to prepare for the birth in our country of a "broad national coalition government" to the extent of including even those forces that are trying to "transfer fire to the homeland."

As a matter of fact, the author of the petition for restoring "the political platform" has advanced an erroneous and reactionary political platform against Ho Chi Minh's thoughts. One cannot simplistically use a platform—though appropriate to a past historical stage but no longer suitable now—to deal with today's tasks. It has further been demanded that the political platform "be amended to suit the new era." Proceeding from the observations that mankind has now come to the time of "peace, cooperation and friendship," and the era of "civilized information science," when the distinction of capitalist and socialist regimes is outdated; and based on the urgent requirement of "rescuing the nation," the author has put forth a series of proposals that in fact reject Marxism-Leninism, the socialist path and the communist party leadership to adopt the market economy on the basis of privatizing means of production and implementing a democratic system of pluralism and multipartite "national concord", hoping that foreign countries would empty their purses "to help" and Vietnam would quickly become the fifth dragon within one or two decades, a record time, even shorter than that taken by the four preceding dragons. (!)

Let those Vietnamese citizens with healthy brains who have experienced the struggle against imperialism and reactionaries of all kinds in the past few decades, assess and judge this "line of rescuing the nation."

In the present historical situation, it should be asserted that only by following our party's line of renovation and persistenly continuing the path selected by Uncle Ho, can we consolidate independence and freedom and give our people a happy and plentiful life. Any vacillation about, or deviation from, that path would cause not only the life of happiness and plenty to drift away but also the gains in the national liberation struggle, for which several Vietnamese generations had shed their blood to pay , to be lost! Many nations have taken the wrong path and have borne the adverse consequences. Is not that a bitter enough lesson?

Australia

Wheat Board Official Denies Deal With Iraq

BK0506101891 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] An Australian wheat official has denied that Australia signed an agreement this week to export a million tons of wheat to Iraq. An Australian Wheat Board spokesman told Radio Australia that letters of agreement were signed a month ago, but Iraq does not have the money to finalize the deal and the spokesman pointed out that Iraq is still in debt to Australia for previous wheat shipments.

The denial follows a report by the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY that Australian wheat would be exported by the end of the year.

Spokesman Denies Alleged Secret Cambodia Plan

BK0506074691 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0700 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Australia has denied any involvement in an alleged secret plan to stop the Khmer Rouge from returning to power in Cambodia. Reports from Jakarta claim leaked documents show Australia secretly backed moves to get reassurances from the United Nations Security Council that it would stop any return to the so-called genocidal policies and practices in Cambodia.

An Australian foreign affairs spokesman denies there is a secret plan, but says the question of preventing genocide has been explored in an effort to move Cambodian peace negotiations forward. A senior Australian negotiator was involved in this week's Cambodian peace talks in Jakarta which ended with no sign of agreement.

A main dispute is the Hun Sen government's insistence on UN measures to prevent the return to power of the Khmer Rouge, blamed for the slaughter of a million Cambodians in the mid to late 1970's. The foreign affairs spokesman said the prospect of a comprehensive peace settlement of the 12-year conflict was still alive despite agonizing and frustratingly slow progress.

According to the spokesman the Jakarta meeting clarified some important issues and it was unreasonable to expect a three-day gathering to resolve a highly difficult and complex situation.

New South Wales Coalition To Form Government

BK0506104891 Hong Kong AFP in English 0755 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Sydney, June 5 (AFP)—New South Wales Premier Nick Greiner was Wednesday commissioned by Governor Rear Admiral Peter Sinclair to form a minority government after surviving a shock swing during elections 11 days ago.

Mr. Greiner, who heads Australia's only non-Labor government, assured the governor he could guarantee stability after making a deal with one of the four elected independents who hold the balance of power.

Mr. Greiner's conservative Liberal/National Party coalition won 49 seats, independents four and Labor 46 in the 99-seat lower house.

The coalition suffered a backlash despite Labor's financial problems in other states and the unpopularity of the federal Labor government led by Prime Minister Bob Hawke.

"I am very pleased to say His Excellency has commissioned me to form a government," Mr. Greiner told reporters.

Because a government member will become the speaker of the house, the coalition will have the same number of members on the floor as the opposition.

Australia's other five states have labor premiers, three of them heading minority governments.

[Melbourne Radio Australia in English at 0500 GMT on 5 June adds the following: "The governor of Australia's most populous state, New South Wales, has agreed to give Premier Nick Greiner a commission to form a minority government. The premier met Rear Admiral Peter Sinclair for half an hour today—more than a week and a half after the inconclusive state elections.

["Mr. Greiner says he expects to announce his new cabinet tomorrow."]

Fiji

Sugar Farmers Boycotting Government-Owned Mills

BK2805052091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0328 GMT 28 May 91

[Text] Suva, May 28 (AFP)—Fiji's four government-owned sugar mills stood idle Tuesday after last-minute talks to avert a boycott by growers broke down.

The talks were between the Sugar Commission of Fiji (SCF) and the National Farmers Union (NFU), which is seeking a greater share of sugar earnings for the country's 23,000 ethnic Indian farmers.

The harvest was due to start Monday and last week the government warned it might use troops to gather the crop, Fiji's second most important export earner.

Most of the country's 5,015 soldiers are indigenous Fijians.

The NFU secretary, Mahendra Chaudhry, has called for an industry-wide conference on the farmers' demands, which also include the holding of elections for local growers' councils.

The farmers are insisting on a final instalment of 8.74 dollars (6.10 U.S.) a tonne, which they say they are still owed for the 1990 crop, but the FSC said it has not yet received payment for 1990 exports to Britain, China, Malaysia and the United States.

Mr. Chaudrhy rejected the government's offer of a bridge loan of three Fijian dollars (2.1 U.S.) a tonne. It was "an insult to cane farmers' intelligence to offer them a loan in lieu of money that was owed to them," he said.

At Penang Mill in Rakiraki, on Fiji's northwest coast, only four of 139 gangs were ready to supply cane Tuesday.

The mill manager, Aduru Kuva, said crushing can only start when 65 percent of the farmers' gangs are ready.

A second mill is scheduled to start next Tuesday and the other two in June.

Sales of 400,000 tonnes of sugar earned 244 million Fijian dollars (171 million U.S.) last year.

Army 'May' Harvest Sugarcane

BK0506080491 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 5 Jun 91

[Text] Fiji's president, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, has warned that the government may call on the Army to harvest sugarcane. Sugarcane farmers have refused to harvest this season's crop until they receive their third payment from last season's crop withheld by Fiji's Sugarcane Commission. Harvesting was due to start last week. The farmers were also calling for a new election for their representative body, the Sugarcane Growers Council, which had been postponed since the 1987 coups.

Sir Penaia issued the warning at Labasa on Fiji's second biggest island, Vanua Levu, after touring cane districts. Addressing a group of soliders, he said he was disappointed he had not seen any harvesting and told them they might be called on to help.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Sugar Commission, (Gerald Barack), said he is exploring options that would allow an interim payment to cane farmers to make up for the loss of their third payment, but he ruled out the possibility of an all-industry conference which the National Farmers Union has called for.

New Zealand

'Rebellion' in Ruling Party Over Pension Cuts

BK0406120691 Hong Kong AFP in English 1134 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Wellington, June 4 (AFP)—A growing government backbench rebellion here over plans to cut pensions grew Tuesday into a political crisis, which some members of Parliament said could threaten Prime Minister Jim Bolger's leadership.

The ruling party caucus was called into special session Tuesday evening to hear Welfare Minister Jenny Shipley outline her plans to cut the pension, known as the Guaranteed Retirement Income (GRI), paid to all citizens over 60.

Supported by Mr. Bolger and Finance Minister Ruth Richardson, Mrs. Shipley believes New Zealand's economic woes are so serious that all welfare benefits, including GRI, have to be cut.

GRI is currently paid to 500,152 people and this financial year will cost 5.1 billion New Zealand dollars (2.9 billion U.S.) out of a total welfare bill of 10 billion dollars (5.8 billion U.S.).

Other benefits were cut last December but the GRI was frozen.

Mrs. Shipley's plan to cut GRI flies in the face of explicit promises made last year by Mr. Bolger, then opposition leader, that there would be no cuts to the pension under his leadership.

Radio New Zealand reported Tuesday that up to half the government caucus was opposed to cutting the pension, and the New Zealand Press Association said at least three Cabinet ministers had come out against the cuts.

The issue is seen here as weakening Mr. Bolger, prime minister since last October, who appeared incapable of controlling his increasingly argumentative party caucus.

It also mirrors the crisis which tore apart the previous Labour government when then-Finance minister Roger Douglas adopted economic policies opposed by many in his party, including then-Prime Minister David Lange, who eventually resigned over the issue.

In the latest row, the government MP most critical of the plan is second term backbencher Ross Meurant.

"This issue has the potential to do to Jim Bolger what the poll tax did to Margaret Thatcher," Mr. Meurant said Tuesday prior to the caucus.

"It's not just the 500,000 (pensioners). It's all their daughters and sons who will have to come forward with extra funding ... That is an enormous political opposition and I think it has the potential to cause troubles Mr. Bolger doesn't need."

After the caucus, Mr. Meurant said 80 backbenchers shared his concerns about Mrs. Shipley's plan.

"The answer lies not in cutting GRI but in increasing the tax base so we can afford GRI.

"We either do that by increasing taxes or by getting growth into the economy," Mr. Meurant said.

New government MP Gilbert Myles, who has already crossed the floor of parliament to vote against the government several times, noted that in 1958 a Labour government at the beginning of their term took the hard options.

"The people didn't forgive them, and they were voted out to a man and I believe our party is the same, we're gone," he said.

However another new government MP, Michael Laws, said the events were not a threat to Mr. Bolger.

"What you are seeing is a fully functioning democracy ... We represent our electorates, we take those views of our constituents to the caucus room and we don't expect to be lobby fodder for whatever the executive decides."

The caucus broke up without reaching any clear decisions, but it appeared that Mrs. Shipley, who described the meeting as "intense," was now unlikely to get away with cutting pensions.

A large number of backbenchers were understood to have demanded the plan be scrapped or redrafted, otherwise they would vote against it.

A likely compromise touted in Parliament Tuesday night had the cuts being scrapped but the GRI frozen for two years.